

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THE SEVEN ILLS OF ENGLAND.

MR. SCOTT RUSSELL, after devoting six months to the study of the troubles that afflict England, has decided that they are seven—and no more. In this fact much comfort may be spied, for most people, ourselves among them, were under the impression that said ills were much more numerous. Perhaps, if Mr. Russell's principle of computation were carried a little further, the seven might be reduced to one—namely, that the working men of England do not possess all the good things they wish for and deem needful to their comfort and enjoyment; but this way of lumping matters would not, we fear, go far towards discovering a remedy; and neither, we suspect, does Mr. Russell's mode of cataloguing. Mr. Russell is, we doubt not, perfectly sincere in the belief that he has made a correct and exhaustive diagnosis of our social maladies; and no one can deny that, as a mere diagnosis, it is correct. But a correct diagnosis of a disease is not all that is necessary to its successful treatment, though it is much; remedies are needed also. And here Mr. Scott Russell fails us. He proposes no cures, except the vague one, Legislation. It is an easy thing to tell the starving wretch in the street that he is hungry: filling his

stomach is quite another affair. Others, it is true, have prescribed remedies for the evils Mr. Russell points out—whether with his knowledge and concurrence or not has yet to be explained; but those very remedies have proved the stumbling-block of the much-talked-of "New Social Movement." Mr. Scott Russell's "Council of Legislation" has repudiated the ideas formulated by his "Council of Working Men;" and yet the seven resolutions of the latter are substantially only another way of stating Mr. Russell's seven diseases. The one only amounts to a remedial version of the other. A glance at the ills, and their proposed cures, *seriatim*, will make this plain.

According to Mr. Russell, the first ill that afflicts England's toilers is "the want of family homes, clean, wholesome, and decent, out in pure air and sunshine." A sound diagnosis; this; that much nobody will dispute. The homes of Britain's workmen are far indeed from being "clean, wholesome, and decent;" it is most desirable that they should be made so, and that they should, if possible, be situated "in pure air and sunshine." How this is to be accomplished, Mr. Scott Russell does not tell us; but his Council of Working Men are not so reticent. They propose,

by means of legislation, "to rescue the families of our workmen from the dismal lanes, crowded alleys, and unwholesome dwellings of our towns, and plant them out in the clear; where, in the middle of a garden, in a detached homestead, in wholesome air and sunshine, they may live and grow up strong, healthy, and pure, under the influence of a well-ordered home." That is their remedy for one of the diseases diagnosed by Mr. Russell, and it would be an admirable prescription—could anyone be found to exhibit it. But there lies the difficulty. Who is to provide "the clear" out in which these happy homes are to be placed? And where is that "clear" to be found? In the case of London, for instance, one must go pretty far afield ere any "clear" can be discovered; and, when found, it is already appropriated. How are the "workmen" to be put in possession, and how are the present owners to be induced to yield up their rights? By Legislation, say the Council of Working Men, in effect; but legislation, powerful though it be, cannot do this of itself. You must begin by buying out existing possessors, and who is to pay the price? or you must confiscate their rights, and who will propose that? Certainly not the men who are said to compose Mr. Scott



"THE RETURN FROM MARKET."—ILLUSTRATION BY H. ROTHNER.



Russell's "Council of Legislation," for, in many cases, they are the very men to whom "the clear" belongs. But, even if a region like that described with such delicious vagueness as "the clear" were obtained, the difficulty is not at an end. The workmen, we presume, are not to labour as well as live "out in the clear;" they must go into "the close" to their work. And how are they to be conveyed to and fro, in the case of London and of most, if not all, large towns, very considerable distances? Is this to be accomplished by that talismanic word, Legislation, too? Then how are the separate gardens for each homestead to be obtained? Have the Council of Working Men considered that to give each family in England a "home in the middle of a garden" would absorb the greater portion of the surface of the country, and leave but little on which to grow wheat and graze cattle, unless, indeed, the homesteads and gardens were of very homœopathic dimensions. Would it not be wiser for our social reformers to devote attention to making something like "a clear" in the centre—to opening up, and cleansing, and purifying those many districts in the hearts of cities where "clean, wholesome, and decent" dwellings are impossible, and so letting in "pure air and sunshine" upon quarters that now reek with fetid odours, filth, and disease, physical and moral? Nor need confiscation be resorted to for this purpose. Though the Legislature, perhaps, cannot compel the owners of the foul dens of London, say, to provide decent and wholesome dwellings for their tenants, any more than it can compel the butcher to sell wholesome meat, it can—and in theory does—refuse to permit them to take rents for mere nurseries of disease, as it refuses to permit the butcher to vend putrid carrion. And if this were done—rigidly done—self-interest would soon induce the owners of foul tenements to erect structures which, if not quite so wholesome as "detached homesteads" "out in the clear," and though, it may be, devoid of separate "gardens," would yet be vast improvements on the present dwellings of the people.

Mr. Scott Russell's next ill is "The want of an organised supply of wholesome, nutritious, cheap food"—a grave want, which the "Council of Working Men" propose to supply by establishing "markets in every town for the sale of goods in small quantities, of best quality, at wholesale prices." Again, we suppose, "legislation" is to do this; but again we ask, at whose cost? Would not working men better effect this object by taking a leaf out of the book of the members of the Civil Service, and establishing and judiciously working the co-operative principle? This, we take leave to think, is a matter beyond the province of legislation or the State, from which the "Council of Working Men" seem to expect so much, and belongs to the system of "help yourselves," which they very greatly neglect. Legislation may provide that the food sold to the people shall not be unwholesome; but to ensure that said food shall be of nutritive quality and cheap in price, is beyond its power.

Mr. Russell's third evil, "The want of leisure for the duties and recreations of family life, for instruction, and for social duties," the progress of the short-time movement is doing much to supply, and might, perhaps, be left to effect still more. The fourth want is one which, we think, *does* lie within the functions of legislation to supply. "Organised local government, to secure the well-being of the inhabitants of villages, towns, counties, and cities," is very much needed, and ought to be supplied through legislative action, though, perhaps, the "local" element were better omitted, seeing that local government is generally equivalent to neglect or abuse. The fifth and sixth wants are to some extent in course of being supplied by the educational machinery recently constructed, which would, by-and-by, be tolerably effective if people would only be content to work it with a single eye to rooting out that ignorance which is assuredly one of the greatest of the ills Englishmen suffer from. Primary instruction will naturally lead to technical education, though it may be slowly; and if the process can be hastened by legislation, by all means let legislation be brought to bear upon it. The seventh ill, "The want of the adequate organisation of the public service for the common good," is so vaguely expressed by Mr. Russell that we feel somewhat at a loss to discover his meaning, and must revert to the resolutions of the Council of Working Men for enlightenment:—"There shall be provided a great extension of the organisation of the public service, on the model of the Post Office, for the common good." This is more intelligible, and yet it wants definition, too. What branches of the "public service" are here meant? and how is this "better organisation" to be effected? We have lately been engaged in remodelling one branch of the public service—the Army—in the interest of the common good; but the impediments thrown in the way of that effort are rather calculated to discourage further attempts in the like direction, and certainly afford no hope of aid from the party and the order to whom Mr. Scott Russell's "Council of Legislation" belong.

Altogether, while we admit the truth of Mr. Scott Russell's diagnosis of the nation's ills, so far as that diagnosis goes, we fear it is decidedly incomplete; we feel certain that some, at least, of the remedial agencies proposed would prove impracticable, and fallacious even if practicable; and we are more than certain that the parties to whom Mr. Russell and his working-men colleagues look for carrying out their views in legislation will prove worse than broken reeds. Working men ought to rely upon themselves to cure many, if not most, of the ills they endure, and to place little trust in what "a self-denying, hard-working, patriotic aristocracy" will do for them.

### "RETURNED FROM THE FAIR."

IN the picture from which our illustration is taken we have a new method of treating an old subject. Mostly the artist represents a buxom young creature, with baskets and parcels full of half-displayed fairings; or it is the father of a blooming, chubby family, with all sorts of treasures peeping out of his capacious coat pockets; or we are treated, for the hundredth time, to a painter's rendering of the scene in "The Vicar of Wakefield," where Moses makes his appearance with the gross of green spectacles. Here, however, we have a thoroughly suggestive picture from a subject quite commonplace in character and yet containing a single incident which gives it a vast capacity for expression. The rather grim, hard-faced German farmer, whose under jaw betokens land of his own and a stocking full of gulden ready to place out on secure investment, has brought home, above all things in the world, a portrait of his phiz, obviously as a concession to the pretty, honest-looking girl for whom he now assumes that dignified stillness of feature which will enable the little party at the table to recognise the likeness. Perhaps it is nearly as hard to preserve that look of unruffled serenity of feature while a plain-spoken critic like the old lady who is comparing the photograph with the original makes her not altogether complimentary remarks as it is to assume the smile that is not a smirk when the operator says, "Now, don't move," and draws the cap off the end of the lens. However, they are gentle critics, these good old folk. And as to the young girl—well, she might do worse; for, after all, there is a sturdy, determined look, and, if a little narrow, the self-assertion in that face is likely to lead a man to a firm regard for his own kith and kin, and to make his way, perhaps, even to be mayor of the village, when the photograph from the fair will be copied by some travelling artist in a big oil-picture for the market hall.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The intended financial measures of the Government do not appear to obtain the confidence of commercial men, and on the Bourse they have had a depressing influence, the Rentes for the last two or three days having fallen considerably. M. Valentin, the Prefect of Police, has resigned. Rumours of renewed disturbances in Corsica are denied. M. Charles Ferry has left the island, having previously dissolved the Municipal Council.

It was announced that mass would be celebrated at the Madeleine on Wednesday in honour of the fête of St. Eugénie. About 300 or 400 persons, including several Bonapartist notabilities, attended the Madeleine for the ceremony. The mass, however, was not celebrated, and the congregation, after waiting some time, left the church. Several persons circulated an address for signature stating that prayers would be offered for the Empress. Contradictory explanations of the affair are current; some state that the curé refused to celebrate a special mass, fearing illegal manifestations. According to others the Government prohibited the celebration.

The reported intention of the Pope to leave Rome and establish his residence in France is much discussed in Paris. The *Moniteur* affirms positively that the Pope has intimated such an intention to the French Government; other journals, however, positively deny the statement.

The trial of the prisoners for the murder of Generals Thomas and Lecomte is, for the present, taking the form of the trial of M. Clemenceau, the late Mayor of Montmartre, for the part he played in the odious massacre. According to the *Constitutionnel*, M. Clemenceau has been engaged in a duel in which he was severely wounded. Last Saturday it came out in evidence beyond controversy that one of the prisoners, named Aldenoff, accused of complicity in the murder of the Generals, had been arrested in mistake for his brother. Thereupon the President, Colonel Aubert, issued his warrant for the arrest of the right Aldenoff; and, at the same time, addressing the reporters' bench, said that, "by virtue of his discretionary power," he prohibited them from making public the mistake which the authorities had made. The papers generally humbly bowed to this monstrous injunction; but the *République Française* runs the risk of defying the President of the court-martial, affirms that he exceeded his powers by pretending to gag the press in this matter, and tells the story.

### ITALY.

Great anxiety has been felt in Rome owing to a rise in the Tiber and the fears that an inundation would take place. The municipal authorities displayed great alacrity in providing against the threatened calamity, and the soldiers of the garrison were kept in readiness to render any service that might be required. Rain, however, ceased to fall, and, as the river no longer rose, the danger is over for the present. Telegrams were continually sent to King Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert, who both intended to proceed at once to Rome had the inundation occurred.

It is asserted that the Holy See, considering the expulsion of nuns as a violation of its rights, intends to address a protest to the European Powers. The Holy See will also protest against the suppression of certain religious houses having an international character, which receive members from foreign countries, and of which the Holy See makes use for the government of the Church. The Holy See regards the suppression of these convents as an attack upon its spiritual independence and a hindrance to the spiritual government of the Church.

It is confirmed that Monsignor Franchi has quitted Constantinople without having been able to re-establish the conventions which formerly existed between the Porte and the Holy See. The Porte, however, has undertaken to grant entire freedom to the Catholic Church without special guarantees, but also without interfering in any way in its internal affairs.

### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chambers were opened on Tuesday without a Speech from the Throne. The Prince de Ligne has been elected President of the Senate. The Chamber of Representatives has elected M. Thibaut as President and MM. Tuck and Scholaeft Vice-Presidents.

### SPAIN.

A motion for a vote of censure on the Spanish Ministry has been laid before the Cortes, and ordered by that body to be taken into consideration. The motion is signed by the Democratic Progressists. On Wednesday allusion was made by Senor Navarra to the projected sale of Cuba during the first revolutionary Ministry. Senor Zorrilla disclaimed any such project during his administration. Admiral Topete confirmed this, but said Senor Zorrilla was less confident than himself in the triumph of Spain. Senor Figueras adverted to the relinquishment of San Domingo, thereby producing great excitement in the Congress.

### GERMANY.

The *Provincial Correspondence*, the organ of the Prussian Government, states that the foreign relations of Austria remain unaltered by the resignation of Count Beust, and that Count Andrássy's personal views are a guarantee that the amicable relations with Germany will not be affected by the Ministerial change.

A manifesto has been issued, signed by the Archbishops of Cologne, Breslau, Paderborn, Trèves, Münster, Limburg, and Gnesen, vindicting the Jesuit order against the numerous injudicious aspersions cast upon them by the popular party, and attesting that the Jesuits invariably set the best example of loyalty to the State authorities and obedience to their ecclesiastical superiors, and are the most active in religious ministrations.

The ceremony of the unveiling of the Schiller memorial at Berlin was performed on the 10th inst. An immense number of persons were present. The Emperor, the Prince Imperial, the Princesses, Prince Frederick Charles, Marshal von Wrangel, Generals von Selchow and Itzenplitz, the President of the Reichstag, and many

deputies attended. After the presentation of the statue to the municipal authorities the chief Burgomaster, Herr Seydel, made a speech, and the covering of the statue was removed amid the shouts of the multitude, who reverently saluted the statue.

### AUSTRIA.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes an autograph letter of the Emperor, dated the 14th inst., in which Count Andrássy is appointed Minister of the Imperial Household and of Foreign Affairs. The Count is at the same time intrusted with the presidency of the Austro-Hungarian Ministerial Council. The *Official Journal* of Pesth publishes the appointment of Count Lonyay as president of the Hungarian Ministry, and also the confirmation of all the Hungarian Ministers in their offices.

Count Beust, in a recent speech to the committee of the Literary Club of Vienna, of which he is an honorary member, said that, accustomed as he was to political vicissitudes, he could not restrain a feeling of sadness on finding himself suddenly removed from the sphere of his activity. He had to bid adieu to his second country, to which he had become deeply attached. He had often been violently attacked in the newspapers, but the independent press had always supported his views. He might have been mistaken in the means he employed, but he had always had only one object—"peace, conciliation, concord."

### GREECE.

The King has accepted the resignation of M. Koumoundouros, and has intrusted M. Zaimis with the formation of a new Cabinet.

### TURKEY.

A decree, emanating directly from the Sultan, has been published, ordering that the roads and rivers of the Empire shall be rendered fit for traffic as soon as possible. The decree recommends specially that the roads in the interior of the country should be connected with the network of railways now in course of construction in Roumelia, and also with the railway system which will eventually be made in Asia.

Cholera is said to be increasing in Constantinople, and is no longer confined to the district in which it first appeared. Fears prevail that during the Ramadan it will carry off many more victims. There had been thirty-three deaths in an English colony consisting of 708 persons.

### THE UNITED STATES.

According to the *Tribune* of Chicago, the money which has been subscribed in all parts of the world for the relief of the sufferers by the fire is estimated at three million dollars. Of this the Relief Committee had received about one half. With this they had carried on the work of housing, feeding, and clothing some 30,000 or 40,000 persons since Oct. 9, aided by contributions of provisions and goods.

THE RIGHT SORT OF "MUSCULAR CHRISTIANS."—A case of courage in saving life on the part of two clergymen—one a curate in the Established Church and the other a Roman Catholic priest—has just been rewarded by the Royal Humane Society by the presentation of its medal to both gentlemen. The facts are briefly these:—As the Rev. Mr. Dann, curate of St. Nicholas's, Cork, was proceeding from the National Schools to his lodgings on St. George's Quay, his attention was called to a woman struggling in the river, and excited crowds on both sides. Mr. Dann immediately divested himself of his outer clothes, and having left them, with his watch and money, in charge of some women on the quay, plunged into the water and swam across to where the woman (who was afterwards identified as Hannah Cronin, an escaped lunatic) was floating. On his near approach to her a clergyman belonging to Charlotte Quay Catholic Chapel also plunged into the river, and by their conjoint efforts she was taken on shore and placed in safety.

A RESULT OF SUNDAY-TRADING IN SCOTLAND.—A correspondent of the *Glasgow Star* writes:—"The inhabitants of a quiet and popular watering-place, not a hundred miles from Largs, have been rather scandalised this week by the refusal of the minister, on Sunday last, to baptise the child of parents who sell milk on Sundays. It seems that at the time and place appointed for the administration of the ordinance three children were brought forward by their respective parents for baptism; and the poor milk-seller stood the last on the list. When he presented his child in the usual form, the minister asked for his 'Hines'; but as he had none to show, the benignant shepherd, in the presence of the whole congregation, refused most positively to receive the young lamb into the fold. The refusal not unnaturally caused a slight 'sensation,' and the minister, after the service, was reproached for dealing so harshly with the erring man, for whom the elders seemed to have a shred of compassion despite his criminal selling of milk on Sundays. We understand that the milk seller intends to lodge a protest and appeal with the Presbytery."

BAND OF HOPE MOVEMENT.—Great progress has been recently made in disseminating the principles of temperance among the young, and in the formation of new juvenile societies. To assist in doing this, a gentleman has been engaged by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union to lecture on Fermentation and Alcoholic Liquors in day schools; and, to combine amusement with instruction, they have had painted a new panorama, entitled "The Band of Hope Sketch-Book." To prepare the great Band of Hope Choir for the Crystal Palace, 700 rehearsals took place in the metropolis and provinces; and there did much to excite an interest in the principles held by Bands of Hope in outside circles. Societies for senior members are now being formed in considerable numbers, and combine debate, easy-writing, and elocutionary exercises. That there is a need for Bands of Hope is confirmed by the recent statement of the Bishop of Manchester that intemperance is spreading among young people, and that Sunday scholars often become its victims. The prize tales, entitled "Frank Oldfield" and "Tim's Troubles," have had a large sale, and have excited attention in high quarters. Many boarding schools are conducted on temperance principles, and a number of students for the ministry in Nonconformist colleges have expressed themselves favourable to the formation of Bands of Hope as a means of promoting the welfare of the young. Such facts indicate that these temperance institutions are much more popular than they were a few years ago. Among the societies now in active operation, it may be mentioned that there is the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union, which consists of 146 Bands of Hope and 160 voluntary speakers. The Ashton-under-Lyne District Band of Hope Union comprises thirteen societies, twenty-five speakers, and 1200 members. The Leeds Band of Hope League report forty-four Bands of Hope and 7000 members. In connection with the Bradford Band of Hope Union there are thirty societies and 7000 members. The Bristol Band of Hope Union has associated with it thirty-one Bands of Hope and 5000 members, and held 600 meetings during the year. The Halifax Band of Hope Union includes twenty-four Bands of Hope and about 5500 members. These statistics show considerable progress in various parts of the country, and proves that the Band-of-Hope movement is rapidly extending itself throughout the country.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.—What is the position of a man who wants to find out whether he can prevent the water he drinks from being polluted by his neighbour's sewage, or the air he breathes from being polluted by his neighbour's chimney? He has first to master some fifteen general Acts of Parliament, in the hope that in one or other of them he will find the power he is in search of. If he fails in this, he must look through some twenty or thirty subsidiary Acts, on the chance that the power may be given incidentally by a clause in one or other of them. If he attains his end, he must examine further whether the particular Act which seems to serve his turn is in force in the district he lives in; and, if it is, it is still possible that there may be some local Act which abridges his remedy. When all these dangers are surmounted, it is more than possible that the clause he has discovered turns out to be so defective in the scope of its prohibitions as to be practically unworkable. But, supposing that by some fortunate chance he does light upon the exact clause he wants, and finds that it is in all respects adequate to the occasion, he is not much better off than if his search had been altogether unavailing. His knowledge of what the law forbids will not help him, unless he knows further who it is that the law has charged with the duty of enforcing the prohibition. In some places certain Acts are administered by local boards, in others the same Acts are administered by the Town Councils, or by the commissioners appointed under local Acts, or by the guardians of the poor, or by the vestries. By one set of statutes the local boards have authority to act under the name of "nuisance authorities," and by another set these same boards have authority to act under the name of "sewer authorities." Intricate legal responsibilities, says the report of the Sanitary Commission, "being attached to so many various bodies, or to the same under different names, doubt of on has been created as to where the responsibility or power lay, resulting either in inaction, litigation, or frustration of public works already attempted." Until lately this confusion was increased by these several bodies being placed under the supervision of three distinct departments of the Central Government. This defect in the law was remedied by the Act of last Session fusing the Poor-Law Board, the Home Office, and the Privy Council, so far as their sanitary functions are concerned, into one new department—the Local Government Board; a reform which, indispensable as it was for other reasons, had the special advantage of creating a Minister specially charged with the duty of preparing sanitary bills at a time when sanitary bills most need to be prepared.—*Saturday Review*.



## "THE NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT."

STATEMENT BY MR. SCOTT RUSSELL.

MR. SCOTT RUSSELL, who recently returned from Vienna, has addressed the following statement to the "Members of the Councils of Statesmen and Workmen" with whom originated the "New Social Movement" about which so much has been said of late:—

"Westwood Lodge, Sydenham, Nov. 11.

"My Lords, Gentlemen, and Fellow-Workmen,—Immediately on my return home I hasten to make the statement which I understand you all desire me to make of the origin, history, and aims of our Social Movement. I find that along with much truth, many errors, mis-statements, and misconceptions have been printed and spoken on this subject; and if a simple history of the origin and progress of the movement, and a statement of the circumstances and aims of its initiation, can remove seeming differences and reconcile apparent misunderstandings, I shall be happy to place them at your disposal. But I cannot undertake to correct individually all the erroneous statements that have been made during my absence; nor will I undertake to reconcile the personal differences of opinion which appear to me to have been hastily expressed at the outset of this conflict of truth with error. Our proceedings have been misrepresented in two forms—as a conspiracy and as a manoeuvre of political parties. The answer to the first will be given by the recital of how it grew gradually out of the social circumstances of England, and never at any moment was a plot or a plan. To the second, I, who know all the circumstances, can testify that never have I received from or made overtures to the leaders of either of the political parties of the State. One of the chief causes of our movement has been, our utter disbelief in the wisdom, patriotism, or statesmanship of mere party politics, and our conviction that the great interests of the nation are utterly neglected while the rival parties in the House of Commons are factiously contending for the paltry purpose of keeping one of them in power and the other out; and thus we see year by year go by, leaving the well-doing and well-being of the great mass of the people uncared for. Our great social movement is, therefore, the reverse of a party manoeuvre. The origin of this movement, in so far as I have to do with it, dates back some twenty years; for it is nothing more than an endeavour to raise the condition of the great mass of the people in well-being and in well-doing, in education, conduct, and character. And if I must call anyone the founder of this movement, I prefer to attribute it to the late Prince Consort, who first informed me of what to me, then, was an astounding fact—that the masters, foremen, and working men of certain countries of the Continent were much better educated and their interests much better cared for by their Governments than our own; and he furnished me with letters of introduction by which I was able to study all that wonderful organisation for the culture and discipline of the people which in the case of the Prussian nation has produced such results. The Great Exhibition of 1851, which took place soon after, was nothing more than an attempt to raise the standard of education and practical culture of the people, and of that under Prince Albert I was one of the founders; and I venture to assert that, had he lived till now, he would have been the leader of our social movement. Twenty years of subsequent experience, and frequent opportunities of studying foreign countries, have deepened my conviction that, while there is no finer breed of working men in the world than the British skilled workman, there is no civilised country in which his interests are so little cared for, and in which the institutions, laws, and customs are so unfavourable to his material well-being and to his moral development. But the precise origin of my intervention to bring about a better understanding between the disaffected classes in England dates from the outbreak of the late social troubles in France. Returning from France at the outbreak of the war, I was led to make a comparative study of the condition and relations of the different classes in the two countries, and I thus came to the conviction that the social relations between the different classes of society in England are too intolerable to last long; they must either be speedily and timely cured, or they will suddenly cure themselves. Six months of last year I devoted to the purpose of studying the real evils which depress the condition of the working men. I conversed with the least educated and the most educated, the less skilled and the more skilled, with the object of learning, not their imaginary grievances or their political fancies, but the real griefs of their daily life. I was soon able to reduce these, by careful classification, to the number of twelve, and afterwards of seven; and it was thus that the seven points of our movement were not the invention of anyone, but grew naturally out of the actual condition of English society. The seven evils which we thus discovered were—

1. The want of family homes, clean, wholesome, and decent, out in pure air and sunshine.
2. The want of an organised supply of wholesome, nutritious, cheap food.
3. The want of leisure for the duties and recreations of family life, for instruction, and for social duties.
4. The want of organised local government to secure the well-being of the inhabitants of villages, towns, counties, and cities.
5. The want of systematic, organised teaching, to every skilled workman, of the scientific principles and most improved practice of his trade.
6. The want of public parks, buildings, and institutions for innocent, instructive, and improving recreation.
7. The want of the adequate organisation of the public service for the common good.

"It thus took six months to inquire into the disease, and next came the inquiry into the cure. To aid me in this work, I sought advice from the ablest and most moderate of those who are considered representative working men. We found but two cures for these great social wrongs—revolution by force and revolution by good will. We chose the last; but we did not conceal from ourselves how difficult was the undertaking to secure to the community the benefits of a revolution without paying its terrible penalties. Fortunately for us, a simple incident opened up the way. In conversation upon another matter I dropped a few words which induced a member of the Upper House to ask from me not merely verbal, but written communications on this subject. In those communications I laid before him my reasons for believing that the House of Peers was the fittest body in England to initiate the necessary legislation for our social movement, and why I thought it to be not only their highest interest, but their inevitable duty to undertake the task.

The following is extracted from the first of these written communications:—

Sydenham, S.E., Dec. 3, 1870.

My Lord,—When I inadvertently stated, somewhat strongly, my impressions as to the policy for a great English party, I neither dreamt of formally organising such a party nor of forming a programme for such a policy. But, at your Lordship's desire, and with the assurance that I only express some of your own convictions, I will not hesitate to indicate some wants and dangers of our English community. The circumstance that I have been long occupied in studying the conditions, social and political, of France, Prussia, and Switzerland, with reference to our own national improvement, and this further incident that I have just returned from witnessing the results of two opposite national developments in this terrible collision on the battle-field of France—these circumstances give the present state of society in England a serious, practical, living importance which a year ago it would not have claimed. The first great danger I see in England lies in the wide-spread, growing poverty and demoralisation of the poor. The second lies in the growing deterioration of the breed of English men, women, and children, who are being reared in the lanes, alleys, and filth of our wealth-growing towns. Next, in the higher class of our skilled workmen, I find a fixed antagonism to the wealthy, middle, and mercantile classes, of which they are the tools and the victims. Lastly, I find the aristocracy of England, which has so long maintained its standard, socially and intellectually, higher than that of the aristocracy of other countries—I say I regret to find that aristocracy ceasing to occupy itself with the direction, government, and well-being of the people of England, who would be only too glad to be instructed, guided, and led by educated and well-bred men, instead of being ruled by the classes whose interests are directly antagonistic equally to the cultivators of the land and the skilled workmen. I am satisfied these feelings, little expressed, are widely and strongly felt. I am sure that the working men are gradually tending to some great social revolutions, and I think it has been brought much nearer by the present war of irresponsible Sovereigns. The practical

question I now think is merely whether the great social changes which are necessary and inevitable, shall now take place by means of a large and friendly organisation of the educated, wise, and refined men who form the English aristocracy, with the able, skilled, uneducated but well-meaning working men who form the bone and sinew of the English nation. In that case we may expect the revolution to be wise, gentle, rapid, and peaceful. If, on the contrary, it is left alone, it will be an explosion from below. My personal opinion is, that an intimate union of the working men with a self-denying, hard-working, patriotic aristocracy, could successfully root out of England the terrible germs of political anarchy and social degradation which are now spreading social disease throughout the community.

"His Lordship not only accepted these views, but gave me his cordial sympathy, and proffered his hearty co-operation in my efforts to bring about so desirable a result. I do not mean in this statement to mention names which I have not had time to ask authority to use, but I will add that this sympathy first gave me confidence to undertake this formidable task. This brings me to the first meeting, a month later, with the representative working men, at which they constituted a council, accepted formally the seven points, took on themselves the responsibility of their acceptance and support by the skilled workmen, and gave me the responsibility of placing the matter in the hands of such a legislative council as I should find able and willing to undertake the task. It was these seven resolutions on the seven points, finally accepted by the council of working men on the 4th of February, which I laid before the peers and statesmen as the basis of negotiation. There were two negotiations, which occupied six months. It happened that the peer I have already referred to as the promoter of the first negotiation was of a distinguished Whig family, and that most of his proposed associates belonged naturally to the Liberal side of the House of Peers; but I am bound to say that he strongly expressed his conviction that to achieve the good he hoped, we must absolutely deprive our movement of all party character, and I believe that, for that reason, he did not communicate our proposals to a single member of the present Ministry. Unhappily, after three months, the first negotiations failed, and, somewhat disheartened, I was obliged to initiate a second. My thoughts turned to a statesman who had been a Cabinet Minister, but was now out of power; he happens to be a Conservative, but I already knew him to have co-operated in the most liberal manner with members of the Government opposed to him in carrying through great measures for the public good of which he had himself been the initiator, and I conceived him, therefore, to be a fit man to undertake our task. On proposing the matter to him, he, too, said that the undertaking was much too important to be made a party measure, and that both parties in the State must co-operate to carry it into effect. He too, cordially approving of the movement, undertook the conduct of the second negotiation, but not without strong expressions of his sense of the weight of the undertaking, and of the formidable nature of the difficulties which lay in the way. At the end of three months he presented me with a list of a council of legislators already formed, and other names likely to be added. Amongst these the majority were naturally Conservatives, but three were to be Whigs, one of whom had formally accepted the duty. This brings me down to Aug. 4, and brings me back to the council of working men, whom I had warned on Feb. 4 that they would probably have to wait six months for the conclusion of the negotiation; and at a meeting called for that purpose on Sept. 23 the council of representative working men was finally completed and permanently organised for the purpose of preparing the measures for carrying out the seven points in order to be laid before the recently-formed council of legislators in sufficient time previous to the next Session of Parliament, so as to enable this council of legislators to undertake the preparation of such Acts of Parliament as they should think fit to introduce. According to these arrangements, which I left perfectly completed when I last left England for Vienna, the various committees into which the council of working men had divided themselves should be now busily occupied in, if they had not already completed the task of preparing the detailed statements of the ways and means by which the seven great legislative measures should be carried into effect. I hoped soon after my return to have the pleasure of communicating these statements to the council of legislators for their examination. I had no doubt that much discussion, and many and long conferences, would have been necessary before perfect unity of opinion on the wisdom, justice, and practicability of the proposed ways of carrying them out could be arrived at; but I had no doubt when I left England of the perfect good faith and earnestness of the council of working men, and of the sincere goodwill and earnest conviction of the council of legislators. Such are the facts in so far as they have come under my knowledge. Whether anything that has happened in my absence has altered the position of the two councils, that of the working men and that of the legislators, I cannot at this moment judge; but I can see nothing in what I have been told has happened to divide the working men from going straight forward in their great work, or to dissuade the peers and legislators from doing their duty. The mere fact that some one was found to reveal a confidential communication prematurely—that some other person was found to interpolate in that communication terms of sinister meaning, which had no place in the original—the fact that hasty disclaimers were published of these falsified documents, and that the correct documents which had been originally confidential were afterwards authoritatively published by those that had signed them—all this, it appears to me, has changed nothing in the situation of the parties or the merits of the case. They have only produced one slight difficulty—namely, that the quiet and cool deliberation with which such large measures on such important subjects ought to have been framed has been rendered difficult by an enormous increase in the multitude of councillors, and thus the process of extracting the wisdom from the folly is much more laborious. Nevertheless, that is the task which still remains the imperative duty of the two councils. I trust this short statement has shown that this social movement was neither a revolutionary conspiracy nor a political manoeuvre; that it was an endeavour to unite more closely in a bond of brotherly kindness some separated, if not alienated, classes of Englishmen; that it was a work dictated by patriotism, directed by common-sense, reconciled with common justice; and, in short, a work of plain practical Christianity. Let us now stand fast by our principles, and go straight through with our work."

"J. SCOTT RUSSELL."

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.—The *Financial* says that the French Government has given orders for plans and surveys to be made for the construction of large steamers for the service between Calais and Dover. These steamers are to carry thirty railway carriages, and the transit is to be made in one hour and ten minutes. M. Dupuy de Lôme is intrusted with the preparation of the plans of a water station, which will be situated two kilometres out of Calais Harbour. The depth of water here will be sufficient to receive vessels of the largest tonnage and the enormous transport-steamer. A branch of the Northern Railway, at present terminating in the maritime station, will be prolonged to the new water station, and thus the railway carriages will be placed on the deck of the steamers. This project, which was brought forward some few years ago, has now every chance of being carried out, as it is intrusted to men of such talent as MM. Dupuy de Lôme and Béné.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, M.P., AND THE NEW SOCIAL MOVEMENT.—Sir S. Northcote was amongst the speakers at a Conservative gathering at Bristol on Monday night, and in the course of his address said that attention had been called to certain resolutions which had been described as very wild and utopian, which were supposed to form the basis of what was called a new social movement. Well, he thought that those who had read those resolutions must see that they certainly to a great extent deserved the epithet of utopian, that there were many things which it would be impossible to take literally and attempt to put into practice. But he would ask any fair and candid man whether, when they were to discuss questions vitally affecting the interests of the working classes, it was not better that they should be put forward in the utopian form in which they represented themselves to the minds of those who took an interest in them? He did think it was far better that men should let them know the whole of what was in their minds, than that those things should be put aside, and the men be snubbed and told they were a set of utopian quacks and fools.

## ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Session of 1871-2 of the Royal Geographical Society was opened on Monday evening, at the London University.

Sir H. Rawlinson, the President, delivered an address, in which he said:—Before proceeding to the ordinary business of the meeting, it is my painful duty to remind you of the irreparable loss which the world of science in general, and this society in particular, has sustained in the death of our late revered and beloved President, Sir Roderick Murchison. A full account of Sir Roderick's public career and of the great services which he has rendered to the cause of geography will, according to established rule, appear in my next anniversary address; but in the mean time I trust, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, I may be permitted to give brief expression to the feelings with which, in common I am sure with all around me, I cannot help regarding the terrible calamity that has befallen us. A cry of grief has arisen through the length and breadth of the land at the death of this good and able and noble-minded man. In other countries, when a great light is quenched, it is the custom to pronounce an elaborate funeral eulogy over the grave of the deceased. In this country much speaking is thought to impair the dignity of sorrow. We feel our loss too deeply to dwell on it in words. It must be a consolation, however, to Sir Roderick's relatives to know that all classes, from the Queen upon the throne to the working scholar in his humble abode, have testified their profound sorrow at his death. The press has teemed with obituary notices, bearing full and truthful witness to Sir Roderick's great qualities and to the universal estimation in which he was held. The science of England, indeed, has lost a powerful and earnest patron. Geography has lost its leading light. Everyone of us has lost a dear and valued friend. I could not have said less on this painful occasion—I trust I shall be excused from saying more. Sir Henry then congratulated the Fellows on being again permitted to meet in the hall of the London University, and said that the senate, in placing their noble theatre at the disposal of the Geographical Society, had conferred an obligation not only upon the scientific body, but upon the public at large, whose instruction and education form the special objects of their study. He further announced that during the recess the Royal Geographical Society had migrated from its former temporary quarters in Whitehall-place to its permanent abode in Savile-row, where it was now located on its own freehold estate, in large and handsomely-decorated rooms, and with every convenience in the way of maps and books of reference and charts, which were held available for consultation, not only by members, but by all who were interested in geographical inquiry. After referring to what had taken place during the year of special interest to geographers, the President made some interesting remarks upon Arctic travels. It was true (he said) that of late years our Government had relaxed its efforts in this quarter, but private enterprise had to some extent supplied the place of public patronage. M. Lamont, whose expedition to the east of Spitzbergen in 1869 was not successful, owing to the exceptional severity of the season, was understood to contemplate further exploration; and there was also reason to hope that next season one of their most distinguished associates would proceed in a vessel of his own to the coast of Eastern Greenland, where he would endeavour to follow up the discoveries of the late German expedition by thoroughly exploring the great "fiords" which ran far into the interior of the country. In the mean time, another German expedition, conducted by Messrs. Payer and Weyprecht, had achieved, as we were told, important results. We learned that they had discovered, to the east of Spitzbergen, in 49 deg. to 42 deg. east longitude, an open Polar sea free from ice, as high up as the 79th parallel of latitude. If this was the highest point to which the expedition penetrated they could not lay claim to any real Polar discovery, since Parry, 20 deg. further west, reached a point nearly 3 deg. further to the north; but, at the same time, if their expedition had determined the fact of an open Polar sea in this quarter, they must be admitted to have done good service to geography. Mentioning Captain Burton's recent explorations in Syria, Sir Henry passed on to Sir S. Baker and Dr. Livingstone, of whom he thus spoke: "It is surprising, and not a little disappointing, that up to the present time nothing should have been heard of the progress of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition to the Upper Nile. I am in correspondence on the subject with our Consul-General in Egypt, and I learn from him that the Khedive's Government does not manifest any anxiety as to the safety of the expedition; but it is a fact that since Sir Samuel Baker entered the reedy forests of the Bahar Girraffe, in the middle of last December, no intelligence whatever of his further movements had reached Khartoum at the date of our last advices from Egypt. With regard also to our other great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, we are still kept in a state of the most painful suspense. We learn by the last reports from Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, dated in the middle of August, that the Arab merchants with whom Dr. Livingstone had travelled from the south up to Manyemeh, had passed on from that place to Ujiji, and early in the month of June were daily expected at Unyamembe. From Livingstone himself, however, no direct intelligence had recently reached Zanzibar, and it was only by inference that Dr. Kirk supposed him to be still at Manyemeh. The second batch of supplies intended for him had, in the mean time, passed on through Unyamembe, en route to Ujiji, and Dr. Kirk was anxiously awaiting news of the arrival of the American traveller, Mr. Stanley, at that place. This gentleman, who is said to be of the true exploring type, left Bagamoyo, on the coast, for Ujiji, in February last, and intended to communicate with Livingstone before proceeding further into the interior, so that we must receive before long from this, if not from any other, quarter some definite intelligence of our great traveller's present condition and his plans for the future. Those who know Mr. Stanley personally are much impressed with his determined character and his aptitude for African travel. His expedition is well equipped, and he enjoys the great advantage of having secured the services of "Bombay," the well-known factotum of Speke and Grant. He is entirely dependent, I may add, on his own resources, and is actuated apparently by mere love of adventure and discovery; and I need hardly say that if he succeeds in restoring Livingstone to us, or in assisting him to solve the great problem of the upper drainage into the Nile and Congo, he will be welcomed by this society as heartily and as warmly as if he were an English explorer acting under our immediate auspices. The meeting will be glad to hear that we have to-day received information from the Treasury that Her Majesty's Government, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted £300 from the Royal bounty to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

The ordinary business of the society was then proceeded with, the paper being by Captain Elton on the Limpopo river.

FRENCH PUBLISHERS are beginning to feel the heavy pressure of taxation in France. M. Miche-Lévy announces his intention of raising the price of all his publications at one franc per volume 25 per cent, and many other firms are taking similar measures.

GREAT SEIZURE AND ESCAPE OF DISEASED CATTLE.—At the Brentford Police Court, on Tuesday, an important application was made to the sitting magistrate by Mr. Jasper Hinge, one of the county cattle inspectors, respecting a herd of diseased cattle which he seized and impounded on Sunday while on its way to the Kingston Cattle Fair. The inspector stated that on Sunday, while driving across Farnham-common, he met a herd of between 120 and 130 beasts, a large number of which he saw at once were suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease. He stopped them, and gave the owner, who was with them, notice not to proceed farther, and afterwards hired a field, into which they were driven. On Monday morning he went to examine the animals, and to his surprise found they were all gone. He subsequently traced them to Kingston Fair, where they were sold and distributed about the country. He believed, from what he saw of them, that the greater part were suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease. He was quite sure there were ten affected animals; and he applied for a summons against the owner for driving them along a public thoroughfare while suffering from the disease. Mr. Leggat, another county inspector, applied for a summons against a dealer for driving a herd of beasts to Southall market on Nov. 4, six animals suffering severely at the time from the disease. The magistrates granted summonses in each case.



## KARL MARX.

THERE are few readers of newspapers who have not heard of Karl Marx, the reputed chief of the International—that society which to many has come to be a name of terror, and to many more a name of suspicion and dislike. We have already given so detailed an account of the organisation and objects of this association that we need not now repeat it; but there is always some curiosity to know what the leaders of widely-spread movements are like, and we are able to furnish our readers with a Portrait of the man who is believed to be the presiding spirit of the new organisation which is to do such wonders in the world. There are two sorts of partisans which all such associations as the International desire to engage in their behalf. Reformers of the doctrinaire school, like Proudhon, Cabet, Louis Blanc—and, shall we add, our own John Stuart Mill—and men of science with a theory which they are ready to acknowledge is but speculation, and yet are always endeavouring to insist upon as an established scientific scheme—such men as Buckner, Darwin, and, in a skirmishing sort of way, Huxley. Dr. Karl Marx may be said to have attached himself nominally to the latter division of the movement; but it may be doubted whether there is not more of the doctrinaire than the man of science about him, after all. Not that our doctor is a red-hot, furious democrat, ever ready for insurrection. There is nothing violent in the appearance of his fine, calm face; and let us hope that he has been too long among us to misunderstand the English character, for which he has, we hear, a great personal sympathy. That respectability, which the French speak of rather contemptuously when they refer to it as an English characteristic, is in accordance with the habits of Karl Marx, and he has recognised it as a valuable and safe condition of society even among those who desire to make vast social alterations. At more than fifty years of age the leader of the international movement is not likely to be perverted to *sans culottism*, and his past history may incline him to give due weight to the substantial element in the English character which, after all, loves best settled order and opportunity for all classes to pursue their work with the certainty of decent reward for labour. Karl Marx was at first educated at Bonn, and afterwards at Berlin; but almost immediately on leaving the university he became involved in the conflict which has ever

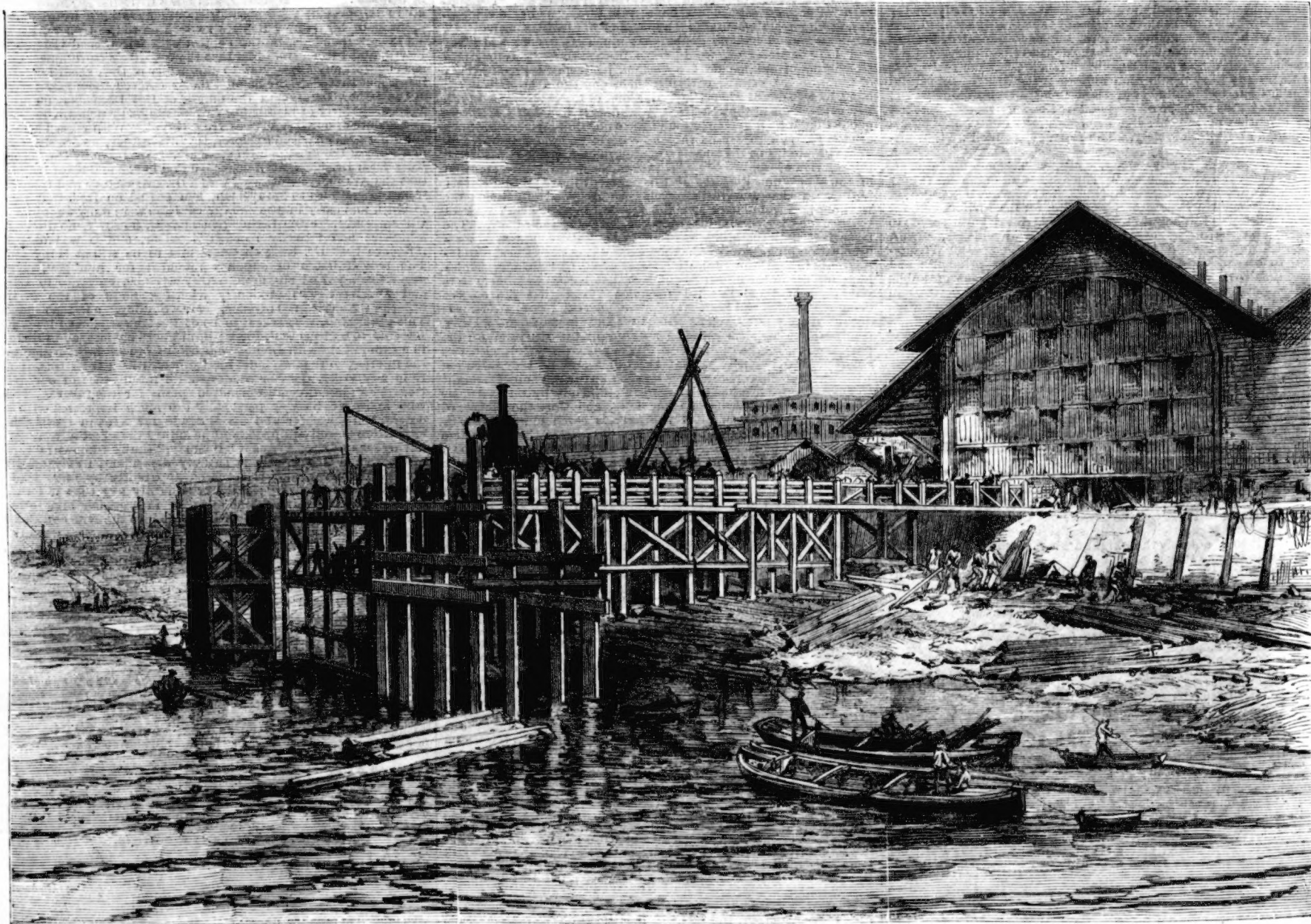


KARL MARX, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL.

since engaged him, and for which he abandoned his academic honours. After the death of William III. he was in the ranks of the politicians who desired to make Prussia free, and was engaged in the publication of *Die Rheinische Zeitung*. From that time until now he has been a kind of literary Garibaldi, with Camden Town for his Caprera. In Berlin, in Cologne, in Brussels, and in Paris he has written constantly, attacking autocratic Governments in newspaper articles, pamphlets, brochures, and histories, and has achieved a vast amount of general literary work besides. Excluded from Prussia, and unsafe either in Brussels or Paris, whence so many of his friends were banished, he came to London, and took up his abode in our "respectable" suburb, whence he issued to take the initiative at the formation of the International, a meeting to inaugurate which in England was held at St. James's Hall. It must not be considered, however, that Karl Marx adopts all those fierce revolutionary doctrines which distinguish the rabid democrats who have wrought the ruin of France. Perhaps his general scheme may be founded on what is sometimes known as "Pan-Germanism," but it is, at all events, less violent than that of many self-elected leaders of the people even in this country, and, however ill adapted his system may be to English habits and modes of thought, we may at least congratulate ourselves that he has a reputation for that "respectability" at which, as we have said, the French doctrinaires are apt to sneer, but which, after all, has about it something higher and better than they seem to dream of.

## TRANSFORMATION OF DEPTFORD DOCKYARD.

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD, as most people know, was some time ago sold by the Government to a private speculator, who again sold part of it, at a profit, to the Corporation of London, for the purpose of being converted into a market for foreign cattle. This transaction has given rise to a great deal of criticism and some imputations of jobbery. It is contended that either the Admiralty authorities or the Corporation officials have blundered, and that the interests of the public have thereby been sacrificed, because, seeing that Government wished to sell the dockyard, and the Corporation desired to purchase such a site for a waterside cattle market, the parties would have done better to have dealt directly with each other, instead of



NEW CATTLE-LANDING STAGE, DEPTFORD DOCKYARD, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.





THE PRAIRIE FIRES IN AMERICA : THE GREAT RAVINE NEAR CHICAGO.



through a middleman. We need not here discuss this matter further than to remark that time and knowledge had a good deal to do with the matter. For instance, did the Corporation, at the time the Admiralty sold the dockyard, know that a site for a waterside cattle market would certainly be required—that is to say, were the Corporation then in a position to make a bid for the ground? Again, did the Admiralty know, at the time the dockyard was first sold, that the Corporation wanted it for a market? If either or neither of these contingencies held good, then the outcry about blundering and jobbery is unfounded; but if one or both—the Admiralty authorities and the Corporation officials—were contemporaneously in possession of the knowledge supposed, then it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there was blundering somewhere. Be this as it may, however, the dockyard of Deptford is being rapidly transformed from a building place for ships-of-war to a market for foreign cattle. Each of those sheds, whence issued some of the finest specimens of our grand old wooden walls, one finds fitted up with stalls, troughs, &c., for oxen and sheep, a centre one being reserved for a market-place. Where erst the Cyclops forged the slaughtermen will do their unpleasant but necessary work. In fact, the whole place is being thoroughly altered to suit the requirements of a model cattle market. On the river front three massive landing-stages are being erected, the centre one being nearly completed. These structures are supplied with falling stages to suit the state of the tide; and the space in front of them is being deeply dredged, so as to admit of vessels discharging their cargoes at any time.

### THE FOREST FIRES IN AMERICA.

THE GREAT RAVINE NEAR CHICAGO.

We have already published accounts of the burning of Chicago and of some of those terrible fires which added to that calamity a fresh terror. The extreme drought of August had prepared the wide prairie lands for combustion, and had also diminished the rills and watercourses, so that the flames spread with fearful celerity, and the whole district, of which the ravine was a part, presented the appearance of an immense brasier, wherein the soil itself appeared to be burning; and even as trees or branches drooped they were grilled to charcoal on the fiery earth. It may be imagined how the great saw-mills in the pine forests were swept away in sheets of flame, and how buildings, and even vast piles of bridges and roads, where the material was partly if not wholly of timber, offered no barrier to the raging element. In Kewanee county eighty houses have been consumed, and the inhabitants had to flee for their lives to the banks of the lake. In the territory on the left of Green Bay and Fox river the flames extended from Meminee to Ochoosk, a distance of 120 miles, and in a devastating stream of at least thirty miles in width. At Muwaukees hundreds of families were compelled to escape and leave their possessions behind them; while the pine forests catching fire, even the wild beasts left their shelter and fled in all directions. In Minnesota the great woods and the prairie were consumed, and a vast quantity of provisions as well as much property destroyed. At Peshtego the suddenness of the conflagration was the cause of terrible loss of life, 2000 persons having, it is said, perished in the night of this awful visitation; while 500 were burnt to death in the State of Wisconsin, and in several other places numbers of persons lost their lives, the destruction of property being at the same time enormous. Of the aspect of the country it would be impossible to give any description. Our illustration shows the appearance of the great ravine near Chicago when the advancing flames had entered it and were devouring the planked roadway along its acclivities, and may serve to indicate the awful extent of the destruction in one of the localities to which the ravages of the flames extended.

### A LADY'S ADVENTURES DURING THE FIRES.

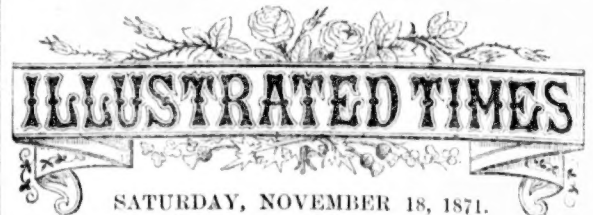
The *New York World* publishes a letter from Mrs. Lucile Mechand, giving an account of her flight before the fire. She writes:—

"It is by no means an infrequent occurrence to have fires in the woods in Wisconsin, which, in the dry season, burn for weeks and weeks. I have often looked up towards the north-west and seen from an eminence clouds of smoke lying above the woods steadily for a long time and never appearing to move in any way. It was but seldom that the fire itself could be seen. Nobody feared an extensive conflagration even in the driest of times, much less was there any apprehension that the time would come when the flames would sweep down upon us and almost in an instant burn up our houses like so much stubble and make us flee for our lives. Still, when the drought of the present season had lasted much longer than previous ones had done, some of our neighbours began to fear that if at any time a high wind should blow long enough we should find ourselves in the greatest danger. On the morning of the 11th of October, just as we were sitting down to take breakfast, Mr. Richardson, a neighbour of ours, came running into the house and told Mr. Mechand that he must come out immediately and see what could be done. During the night the wind had risen, but not so much as to amount to anything like a gale. Mr. Mechand did not seem at all uneasy, and leisurely swallowed his breakfast before following Mr. Richardson, who had disappeared as soon as he had stuck his head into the room and called my husband. Mr. Mechand went into the woods and stayed till about noon, when he came running back and said that he had climbed up to the top of Brown's hill, where the wind was blowing a gale, and from there had seen the fire, which was coming towards us at a tremendous pace. I asked if he thought there was any danger to be feared; he shook his head and answered 'No,' yet I knew by his face that he was far from being devoid of fear. He ate his dinner hastily, and then ran out again, and was met at the door by a neighbour, who said that the fire was advancing with frightful speed. Indeed, the air had now become sultry as it never had been before, except on some hot days in summer, immediately before the coming of a thunderstorm. The air was stifling, and the smoke got into one's lungs and nostrils in such a way as to render it exceedingly unpleasant. Mother sat in a corner holding little Louis in her lap, and I noticed that she seemed restless. I went and took the boy away from mother, and then, as I had afterwards terrible reason to remember, although I hardly noticed it at the time, she went to the cupboard and secreted something in the bosom of her dress. Mr. Mechand stood at the door, speaking hurriedly with a man whom he had met, when a burning branch of pine fell at his feet. Instantly the air darkened; a violent puff of wind rushed upon us, and smoke poured in volumes about the house. Then, following the gust, a bright sheet, or rather wall of fire, seemed to be pushed down almost upon us, and instantly everything was in flames. Mr. Mechand cried out to me to bring Louis with me, and seized mother by the hand, and we all four ran in terror out into the woods ahead of us. I ran on, blinded and choked by the smoke, and carrying Louis in my arms, stumbling and tripping almost at every step. I kept calling to my husband to keep in sight, but, poor fellow! there was no need of doing so, for I could see that mother was a great worry to him, and that he had almost to drag her along. She kept looking from side to side and trying to break away from him. Even then I thought how terrible it would be if she should become furious again. What on earth could we do with her? We must have gone on in this way for at least three miles, and I was almost exhausted, for Louis was a boy six years old, and large for his age, and I had been carrying him all the way. The trees were compact, and in some places the undergrowth was as close and stiff as wire. Mother kept getting worse, and Mr. Mechand, who was a short distance ahead of Louis and me, had the greatest difficulty to make her obey him. Presently he stopped, and evidently was waiting for me to come up. So I put Louis down, and told him to keep alongside of me, at the same time taking him firmly by the hand. The fire had come much slower than we, and I believe we must have been at least two miles ahead of it, although there was no telling, for I could see nothing behind or far before me but smoke curling like a mist

in and out of the trees. Behind us, indeed, it was heavier, and looked asullen, dirty white. We could not have been six feet from my husband when my mother broke away from him, and, with a loud cry, darted off into the woods; and then I knew that what I had dreaded had indeed come to pass, and that excitement and danger had brought back an old sickness upon her. She was a maniac. Mr. Mechand darted after her, and, in the terror of the moment, I forgot all else and followed him, leaving poor little Louis behind. I must have been crazy to do so; but on I rushed, and soon saw that mother was cunning enough to attempt to escape by doubling on her tracks, for I saw her dress dart past the bushes at my side, as she ran diagonally away from me. I sprang after her, and, after running about five minutes, found, to my horror, that I had not only lost her, but Louis and his father. I rushed about helplessly, crying and screaming, 'Louis! Louis! Father!' But that last word made me calm for an instant, and I felt that I was not alone—not utterly lost in the burning woods—for the spirit of my dead father was near, and there were guardian angels. I knelt on the ground, took my crucifix from my neck, and prayed. In kneeling down I found, to my great joy, that my dress was wet. I had knelt near a spring. I bathed my face and hands, and soaked my hair and the upper part of my dress. But then, my boy—my little Louis! I sprang to my feet and dashed on in the direction of the fire. I had not gone more than a quarter of a mile, when I found my darling standing with head erect, and flashing eyes filled with angry tears, trying to beat away some wolves, which, hungry though they were, seemed bent only on flight. I cried, 'Louis, Louis! c'est moi, ta mère!' and clasped him to my heart. He had not seen his father, though once he had heard a man's voice calling; but the voice seemed to have come from an immense distance. 'Oh! Louis!' said I, 'we are lost unless we find him. We must run for our lives.' The boy began to cry, and then I was ashamed of what I had said, and tried to cheer him up. The fire must have been very near us then, for I could not only feel its heated breath, but above my head, among the tree-tops, sparks and firebrands were whirling in the air. I took Louis in my arms, determined that whirling again should he be separated from me, and pressed onward with some vague idea that I should soon reach Wolf River. Night was coming on, and since noon we had had nothing to eat. I did not feel hungry, but was torn out with thoughts of what might happen if we should not soon reach a place of safety, for I feared that Louis would give out, and that was one of the reasons which made me carry him. My arms ached, and my limbs were scratched, bruised, and bleeding. Still I made good headway, and soon came to a natural clearing, on the thither side of which we sat down to rest. By this time night had come on; and what a night! No moon, no stars, but the cloudy heavens lighted up afar with the horrible fires of the burning woods. The clearing in which we sat was the dried-up bed of a stream which, for some unaccountable reason, had not thickly wooded shores, and we were at least 200 ft. from the edge of the forest in flames. All this time, Louis, manly little fellow that he was, had not even asked for food, nor had he cried since I myself foolishly frightened him. We sat there a long time while I was trying to think where we were, but I could come to no conclusion. I had heard my husband speak of a stream which had run dry, but that was in a north-easterly direction from our house, and notwithstanding the fact that I was lost, yet I had a general notion that I was approaching the Wolf River. The stars could give me no information, for I could not see them. What to do I scarcely knew, but when the heat of the fire became such that I could not doubt that it was near I determined to press on away from it, and, taking Louis's hand, I set out. On ordinary nights it should now have been dark, but there was a nameless glare, yet not a glare—a horrible *reflet* which came down from the sky and mingled with the smoke. Hardly had I risen from the ground when, in the direction of the woods on the other side of the clearing, I heard a clashing noise, a mingled gnashing and hoarse barking, which I instantly recognised as that of wolves; and I had scarcely time to snatch up Louis and run behind a magnificent pine-tree, the trunk of which was at least 6 ft. in diameter, before I heard them scrambling up the side of the hill and felt them rush by me. I looked out and could see their eyes coming towards me like the wind. They did not stop for an instant, and when they passed there came in their track a herd of deer, uttering cries that seemed almost human in their intense agony. They ran blindly, for something more terrible than wolves was behind them; they struck the tree, and were hurled back by the shock, some of them falling upon those below. The stampede seemed to last for full ten minutes; and when it was over, and I, trembling with fear, dared once more to emerge from my refuge and look across the clearing, I saw the woods at its edge already burning—saw it lurid through the smoke, and felt its terrible heat upon my face. I turned and fled in the wake of the deer and wolves. My shoes were stripped from my feet, and my ankles were torn and bloody. Fallen trees lay in my way, but I clambered over and crawled under them in my desperate flight. I was agonised with terror and despair, and finally sank to the ground with my boy in my arms. I must have fainted, for I knew nothing of what passed till I was rudely shaken by the shoulder and heard a wild gibbering laugh. I opened my eyes, and above me stood my mother with a drawn knife in her hand. The woods seemed all ablaze, although the air was not so intolerably hot as it had been. The forest beyond the clearing must have been burning at its edge, and the strong wind carrying the smoke upward and over our heads. My mother looked down upon me with eyes blazing with that hated light of insanity. 'Ho, ho!' said she; 'fine time of night for a mother and child to be running through the woods! Fine night this! Night! It is day! Look at the red light; 'tis the light of dawn! *Le jour! le jour du jugement est arrivé!* and the rocks are burning! Call on them to fall upon you! The clouds of thunder and the day of doom! The Lord is coming, and the wheels of his chariot burn with his mighty driving! Let us go up to meet him in mid-air! Let us ride on the smoke and thunder and sweep the stars from the heavens! Come, you shall go with me!' And she seized Louis, who had thrown himself upon me and was clinging in terror to my breast. I sprang to my feet and cried, 'Mother, mother! what would you do? Would you kill me and Louis?' 'Kill you? Yes; why wait? The Lord calls and the devil drives! He has let loose his impiant against the world! The trees fall crashing in the forest; for all hell's demons pull them down with hooks of fire! I have seen them as I followed you. I have seen you all the way. I rode over on a wolf! 'Twas a *loup garou*, an old friend of mine, brought me over safely and kept me from the deer! I will kill you! Would you burn to death? You shall go up—up higher than the moon and beyond the fire. Come, let us go!' and again she seized Louis, while the knife gleamed in the air. I sprang at her, and with all the strength of ten mothers in my arms, I struggled with her. Torn, worn, and bleeding as I was, the thought of my child and my husband gave me the strength of a giant. I overpowered the mad woman, and, forgetting that she was my mother—that she was anything but the would-be murderer of my boy, I seized her by the throat when she was down rolling on the ground, and I would have strangled her. Her insanity had almost made me mad. I felt what a murderous maniac feels. But then I thought my mother was lying almost dead and powerless, and the fire would soon advance and, perhaps, overwhelm us all. My hand was stayed; and when my mother rose to her feet all her wildness was gone, and in its place had returned that calmness—almost imbecility—which had characterised her for the last few years. She was ready and willing to do everything that I told her, but I kept that knife fast in my hand. The wind had fallen, and a slight rain was dropping among the leaves overhead as we went on for an hour or two longer, and then, overpowered with exhaustion, and no longer greatly dreading the fire, we lay down in a hollow and fell asleep. When we awoke it was morning. I was sick and completely exhausted, and hardly knew that there were men around us. Yet there were, and good, kind men, too,

who gave us food, and drove us to a place of shelter, whence, as soon as we were able, we went to Green Bay, where I soon recovered from the sickness and terror of that dreadful night. My mother continues in that same state of imbecility which the doctor says will soon become complete dementia. Louis was not long in recovering, but as yet I have heard nothing from my husband."

The American Chicago relief committee request that subscriptions raised for the sufferers by the Chicago fire and not yet sent in may be applied to the relief of the distress occasioned by the forest fires, which they are informed is at present the more urgent.



### WORKING MEN'S CLUBS.

THERE are certain social questions and projects in which the readers of this Journal know it has taken a special and an unceasing interest. One of these is the matter of Clubs for Working Men; by clubs being meant neither "institutes" for mental culture, nor feetotal coffee-shops under another name, nor any kind of establishment which has a "tag" of improvement hung on to it, like the moral of a fable. When we read the moral of a fable we have a dreary sense that *but* for the moral the fable would never have been told, just as a child knows that *but* for the powder it would not have had the jam. By a Working Man's Club we have never meant an institution in which the jam carried the physic, with goody-goody books on the shelves, half a dozen clerical gentlemen to walk in now and then and pat the *clientèle* on the back, and the peremptory exclusion of such poisonous fluids as Bass, Guinness, sherry, and claret. When we speak of a Working Man's Club we mean a real, downright association like the Travellers', or the Reform, or the Athenæum, in which the objects of the associated persons are pleasure, leisure, and refreshment, and all these entirely at their own choice. One other object, indeed, we have always had in our mind—that, namely, of free and convenient intercommunication.

The special title Working Men's Club has its inconveniences, for there might seem to be something of antagonism in classifying the "sons of toil," as they are called—though, Heaven knows, we are most of us sons of the same—by themselves. But this is found, in practice, to be the least of several evils. It is uncomfortable for both parties when people who earn not less than a pound or two a day affect to be at ease upon the same "platform" of *habits* with those who earn about a pound or two a week. And the curse of most working men's movements hitherto has been the presence of the "highly-respectable party" who writes "Rev." before his name or "Esq." after it, and plays patron. Here, as elsewhere, personal character can do much; and men like Mr. Maurice and Mr. Hughes are "patrons" in a noble, not a vulgar, sense. Still, under the most favourable conditions possible, there is risk of the adulteration of sentiment and opinion, unless working men manage exclusively their own institutions. There are degraded classes who must accept the initiations of those who are socially "above" them; but it is their misfortune. We should like to see working men frankly and boldly prosecute their own ends in their own way, unseduced by any trumpety cant—for most contemptible cant we affirm it to be—about an alliance of the aristocrat with the labourer.

For this purpose, among others, let working men unite in supporting real clubs for their own order. Whether they or others believe it or not, the *tendency* of civilisation just now is to hem them in and limit their political activity while giving them formal political power. Of course they will not be hemmed in, and we are very much mistaken if the "party of order" (as it used to be called) in Europe does not tremble a little in sight of the immense organising power which the working class everywhere is putting forth. There is cause for trembling. Things must take their course. The working classes must get rid by degrees of the faults that stand in the way of their progress; they must take such leaders as they can get, and do the political work which the day cuts out for them. But at present they have much to learn and to unlearn, and their best friends are not sure that they are not marching rapidly towards the acquisition of more power than they will be able to use wisely. Women and working men are alike in one particular—they want everything done for them by Act of Parliament; and there is a decided tendency already among the majority of town voters to go in for over-legislation. Now we firmly believe that the public-house—by which we mean the abuse of it—is answerable for a great deal of the average working man's ignorance and unfitness for power. We also believe that, under the conditions of modern civilisation, the club is one of the most humanising and improving of institutions. At all events, the empire of the beershop visibly totters. And, once more, we earnestly invite working men to encourage the formation of clubs for their own order. They will, in good time, find out for themselves some of the reasons for this advice—reasons which need not be pressed just now, for fear of hurting their feelings or disclosing too much of the policy of so-called friends of freedom. Generally, however, it may be observed that the more of our own affairs we can take into our own hands the better.

A PORTER in the service of the South-Western Railway Company was crossing the line, on Monday morning, at the Clapham junction, when he was caught by the express from Windsor to Waterloo, which was going at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, and literally cut to pieces.



SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, whose health is steadily improving, will, it is hoped, be able to bear the fatigue of a journey south during the week after next.

MR. DISRAELI was, on Wednesday, returned as Lord Rector of Glasgow University by a majority of 131 over Mr. Ruskin.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR G. POLLOCK has been appointed Constable of the Tower, in place of the late Sir John Burgoyne.

MR. HENRY CAMPBELL, M.P. for the Stirling district of boroughs, has been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Office.

SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL, BART., has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University by a majority of 92 votes over Sir Roundell Palmer.

MR. FRANCIS SNOWDEN, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed senior magistrate of the Straits Settlements.

MR. MORGAN H. FOSTER, C.B., has been appointed to the post of Director General of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople. The post is vacant by the resignation of Lord Hobart. Mr. Foster has just retired from a long and honourable career in the Civil Service.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF FUND opened at the Mansion House now exceeds £18,000. The West India Hurricane Fund amounts to £4770. Subscriptions towards the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Persia continue to be received.

ANOTHER SHOCKING COLLIERY EXPLOSION has taken place near Wigan, by which six colliers and eleven ponies were killed.

A COLLISION took place off the port of Liverpool, on Wednesday morning, between the Inman steamer City of Brooklyn and the Cork and Rotterdam steamer Ida. The latter sank, and her second officer was drowned.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MARYLEBONE MUSIC-HALL was, on Wednesday, prosecuted by the Theatrical Managers' Association for having performed stage plays without a license. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the law, adding that if the association had warned him that he was doing wrong the piece should have been withdrawn. The magistrates imposed a penalty of £20.

A STATUE OF THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN was solemnly uncovered, on the 6th inst., at Hietzing, near Vienna, in the presence of the Emperor and a numerous and brilliant suite. The statue is of bronze, and is placed on a pedestal of Carrara marble. On it is the following simple inscription:—"Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, Emperor of Mexico."

A LIFE-BOAT INAUGURATION took place at Walmer on Wednesday, at which Lord Grauballe, Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower, Count Apponyi, the Prince and Princess de Broglie, and Lord Acton were present.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S MARRIAGE WITH Mlle. RIFFLIN was legalised at the office of the French Legation at Brussels last Saturday. The civil marriage of the Prince was considered void under the Empire, having been annulled by the Emperor Napoleon.

THE REV. W. F. WELCH, Vicar of Stratford, in Norfolk, has died through eating some poisonous fungi, which he had gathered under the impression that they were mushrooms.

MR. HERMON, M.P. for Preston, has offered to give £200 to the authors of the two best essays on the prevention of colliery disasters. The principal miners in Lancashire and Yorkshire are invited to compete, and it is expressly stipulated that the decision of the arbitrator shall not be influenced by bad spelling or phraseology.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in congratulating the new Solicitor-General upon his appointment, has reminded Mr. Jessel that he is the fourth gentleman practising in the Rolls Court who has been made a law officer of the Crown during his Lordship's tenure of office.

MR. E. W. BARNETT has addressed the electors of Dover as an independent Conservative. Mr. Barnett is a civil engineer, and is principally known by a scheme which he has put forward for a tunnel from Dover to Calais.

TEN OF SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY'S BLOOD STOCK were, on Monday, brought to the hammer at Tattersalls, and realised a total of 7270 gs.

THE BOARD OF WORKS, having determined to appropriate a portion of Victoria Park to building purposes, much adverse comment has been caused in the east end of London, and a meeting is to be held to protest against the encroachment.

M. CASSIMIR PERIER has thought it necessary to prohibit M. Tolain, the deputy for Paris, one of the most eminent founders of the International Society, from delivering a series of twenty lectures which he had advertised.

MR. SHERIFF TRUSCOTT was, last Saturday, elected without opposition to succeed Sir R. W. Carden as Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate, Sir Robert having moved to that of Bridge Without, in succession to the late Sir F. G. Moon.

MR. GEORGE POWELL, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, has presented a valuable collection of paintings and other works to the town of Aberystwith. A meeting of ratepayers is to be held to consider the propriety of adopting the Public Libraries and Museums Act.

A TRAWLING-SLOOP was run down in the Channel, off Plymouth, early on Saturday morning, and two of her crew were drowned. It is stated that the sloop carried no light.

AN EXPLOSION, followed by a destructive fire, took place, on Monday morning, at the Leeds Gasworks, the property of the Corporation. A labourer named Michael Mangin, temporarily employed at the works, was killed instantaneously, his head being blown to pieces, and four other men were so severely injured that they are not expected to recover. The explosion was heard at a distance of three miles. The cause is at present unknown.

SUB-INSPECTOR KELLY, who has just retired from the Royal Irish Constabulary, was fired at in his own house, Limerick, late last Saturday night. The shot was fired into his parlour, and the bullet lodged in the wall, having passed within a few inches of his head. Mr. Kelly resides in one of the most frequented streets of Limerick.

THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION is referred to at some length in a recently issued pastoral of Archbishop M'Hale, who calls upon both clergy and people to show by their resolute attitude that it is vain for any Minister to attempt to impose a system of "alien and unchristian" instruction upon them.

"COLSTON'S DAY" at Bristol was, on Monday, celebrated in the usual manner. The Liberals dined with the members of the Anchor Society, the Conservatives with those of the Dolphin, and there were two independent organisations—the Grateful and the Parent, at all of which subscriptions for charitable purposes were made.

AT PONTYPOOL-ROAD STATION, MONMOUTHSHIRE, a goods-train ran into an engine which had been left standing on the line without a driver. By some means the steam-valve was opened, and the engine started without anyone in charge, and ran a distance of eight miles at great speed, knocking down gates, signal and telegraph posts, and railings, and doing a large amount of damage before it could be stopped.

THE FLYING SQUADRON, under the command of Rear-Admiral F. Beauchamp Seymour, C.B., is ordered to rendezvous at Portland. The programme as at present arranged is that the ships should proceed to Madeira, then stretch over to the south-east coast of America, thence to Bombay, when they will visit as many ports on the Malabar coast as the monsoon will permit them to touch at. They will go Ceylon, and then to the Coromandel coast, and home by the Mauritius and Arcension. The cruise will be a long one, probably exceeding fourteen or fifteen months.

MESSRS. W. H. AND L. COLLINGRIDGE announce for publication, in December, *The City of London Directory*. It is stated that this work will be compiled from original sources of information, and will comprise many new features of considerable importance. According to the prospectus, the information respecting the Corporation of London, all parochial and official matters, the banking and trading interest, &c., will be singularly complete and accurate.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT by which officers and men of various corps are to undergo a course of military engineering and surveying with the Royal Engineers at Chatham, has been found to work exceedingly satisfactorily, and it is therefore decided that other corps shall undergo the same advantages. A number of non-commissioned officers and men of the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards have just completed their course of instruction at the Chatham School of Military Engineering, and have received orders to rejoin their regiments, when they will be succeeded at Chatham by detachments from other regiments.

MR. ASHER BARNARD, a respectable citizen of Exeter, disappeared two months ago under circumstances which caused some anxiety to his family and friends. Nothing was heard of him till Saturday night, when a telegram was received stating that he had been arrested in Paris on a warrant charging him with the felonious possession of several thousand pounds' worth of jewellery which he had with him at the time of his disappearance.

MR. PIGOTT, proprietor of the *Irishman*, a Dublin newspaper, charged with publishing during the Kelly trial a scandalous and malicious libel, calculated to interfere with the administration of justice, was brought up on Monday for judgment. The Lord Chief Justice said the article was meant to defeat justice, to blacken the character of witnesses, to intimidate jurors, and to make justice impossible. The Court therefore sentenced Mr. Pigott to four months' imprisonment.

THE LOUNGER.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his speech at Greenwich, described Mr. Scott Russell and his council as "quacks deluded and beguiled by a spurious philanthropy." This is hard hitting, and no doubt it went home. But the blow was not too heavy. These gentlemen are quacks, and mischievous, as all quacks are, whether medical, political, or religious—for there are such things as religious quacks in abundance. "What is a quack?" A man who, though utterly ignorant of the medical science, professes to be able to cure diseases. This was the first meaning of the word, but it soon came to be applied to all boastful pretenders to arts which they did not understand. "Why quacks?" Because they brag loudly and "quack-quack" in invariable notes about the cures they have performed or can perform. Then there is another special peculiarity of quacks. They profess to have some medicine which will cure all diseases. This is characteristic of political as well as medical quacks. The man who believes that universal suffrage, or the ballot, or even universal education, will cure all the diseases of the body politic, and is applicable to all nations and peoples, at all times and under all circumstances, is, though probably unconsciously, a quack. Science knows no universal cure of diseases, whether of the body or the State; and when a political doctor presents himself to the working men with nostrums for universal cures, let them at once turn away with a "Get thee behind me!" as they would from a travelling charlatan who discourses eloquently in praise of a quack medicine from the front of a cart. In short, working men ought to have learned that in a nation so advanced in civilisation as this is society must work out its own salvation, and that all that Government can do or ought to attempt is to clear the stage of all obstructions. But it is not surprising that working men have not yet learned this lesson, for our statesmen have not yet learned it. In the House of Commons we have scores of quack political doctors, each with his peculiar nostrum. What, for example, is Sir Wilfrid Lawson, with his Permissive Bill, but a quack, or, if this be too strong, say, an empiricist, which, though, is much the same thing? And was that Licensing Bill proposed by Mr. Bruce free from empiricism? It is said often in the House of Commons that you cannot make men religious by Act of Parliament; and this is very true, and all attempts to make them so by Act of Parliament are mere quackery; and yet no Session passes without attempts of this sort being made, not only by private members, but by Government officials.

The Lord Chancellor's refusal to discontinue appointing County Court Judges for Wales who cannot speak Welsh is to me amazing. It is quite true that the Welsh language is dying out, but the process is going on very slowly. It is, too, good policy to hasten its extinction by teaching all the children to read and speak and write English. It is high time that, by all possible legitimate means, the inhabitants of Wales should be disimprisoned from their language, for it is a great evil to be thus shut out from the literature of England and all the knowledge which that literature would convey. But, meanwhile, there are tens, perhaps some hundreds, of thousands of Welshmen who cannot understand English; and to me it seems cruel to them that Judges of the County Courts, who have to deal with matters specially affecting the lower classes, should be unable to speak Welsh. I was once in a County Court in Wales, the presiding Judge of which could not speak English. He had, therefore, an interpreter by his side, through whose translation every particle of evidence had to be transmitted. Well, as we know, everything suffers by translation. Learned scholars are often puzzled to find an exact equivalent for words which they wish to translate. But this interpreter was not a learned man, and, as I watched the proceedings, I was sure that often the testimony of the witnesses got to the mind of the Judge in a very distorted form, and I left the court with the strong impression that no Judge who cannot speak Welsh ought to be sent to Wales. No doubt there was a time when it would have been difficult to find men learned in the law who could speak Welsh. But it is not so now. There are plenty of Welshmen at the Bar quite qualified to be County Court Judges—or, indeed, Judges in the superior Courts—Mr. Osborne Morgan and Mr. Watkin Williams, for example.

Wine, mighty wine! What wonders it performs! It has been said that it has made the dumb to speak. That, however, needs confirmation. But certain it is that it will make a stammerer fluent, and a dull, persistent, intolerable bore lively. There is Sir George Jenkinson, Bart. Was there ever a duller soul in the House than he? And how he bores the House they only who have had to listen to him can imagine. But at the Bristol Dolphin Conservative dinner he was quite eloquent, and even fervid. Hear him:—"At such a crisis of public affairs; with treason and murder rampant in Ireland; with disloyalty stalking abroad openly and shamelessly in England; with members of Parliament, who had sworn to maintain the Sovereign and the Throne, not deterred by any sense of shame and decorum, parading the country and advocating the advent of a Republic and the abolition of our hereditary Monarchy and our hereditary House of Lords,—nay, more, with a Prime Minister quoting a blasphemous book,—surely this is a crisis of our affairs." There is eloquence for you. Fancy how it must have thrilled the company! But in the House of Commons Sir George makes the members yawn. It must have been mine host of the Dolphin's wine; and this opinion is strongly confirmed when I read the other speeches of the evening.

Sir George proposed "The House of Lords." To this the Duke of Beaufort replied. In Parliament his Grace is a silent man; but here he, too, was also inspired. His style was defiant—a sort of "come-if-you-dare" style. He exhorted the House of Lords to nail the colours, as we say, to the mast; and, if it must die, to die "fighting hard."

Lord John Manners returned thanks for the House of Commons, and no doubt charmed the Bristolians with his eloquence, for he is really an eloquent speaker. Indeed, if eloquence means a perfect command of language, there are few more eloquent speakers in the House than his Lordship. What he conveys by his eloquence to his hearers is of course quite another matter. A man may be eloquent and say nothing worth listening to. That Mr. Greene, the member for Bury St. Edmunds, who was at this gathering and spoke, is certainly an eloquent speaker; but no man besides himself since the first man spoke ever strung together such queer, odd, disjointed skumble-skumble stuff as we have in the speeches of Mr. Greene. Dr. Johnson says that eloquence means the power of speaking with fluency and elegance. I demur to the elegance; but, granted that the Doctor is right, a man may talk nonsense with fluency and elegance. Eloquence to my mind simply means, and in this sense Lord John is very eloquent. That is one of his characteristics. Here is another. He is the most bigoted party man in the House, or elsewhere. Most of the Conservatives are occasionally generous enough to praise their opponents' measures and support them. But from his Lordship's lips no word of commendation of an opponent ever escapes. What the Liberal party does, is all wrong; what the Conservative party propose, is all right. There never was so loyal and, indeed, so unscrupulous a party man as his Lordship. Unscrupulous, I know, is a hard word. It is near akin to untruthfulness, and in my charity I have at times been disposed, whilst I have been listening to Lord John, when he was asserting thrice-refuted charges against the Government, to suspect that whilst he eagerly catches at accusations of the Government, he never reads or listens to refutations. Certainly, if this be not so, he must be unscrupulous. For instance, what are we to say to the charges which he made against the Government? He says they sold Army stores and had to re-buy them. Well, the truth is, they sold accumulated useless stores and bought new ones. Then he talks about dockyards being dismantled and artisans turned adrift, and this just after Mr. Gladstone had shown—what, by-the-by, was well known

before—that both parties agreed to the dismantling said dockyards, and that the Conservative Government, of which his Lordship was a member, discharged more than twice as many dockyard labourers as the Liberal Government discharged. But enough of his Lordship. He does not stand very high in the House, and were he not the Duke of Rutland's brother he would be nowhere.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The green bills to be seen about London, reminding one strangely of the old Lyceum "Duke's Motto" days, notify that the Princess's will soon reopen with a new drama, by Mr. Watts Phillips and Mr. Benjamin Webster, called "On the Jury." The original title was to have been "Not Guilty." The drama is spoken of as very powerful, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the energetic managers, that, like "Eileen Oge," it will prove a tramp card. At this theatre, which will be always popular, pantomime is to be revived as in the days of Flexmore. The Princess's pantomime will be by those prolific and entertaining writers the Brothers Grimm. A sudden rush has been made upon "Le Juif Polonais," an admirable dramatic story, but an ineffective drama, by Erckmann-Chatrin. Without considerable alteration the play would never do for our stage, and it is useless to attempt it without an actor who has more power than most of our actors possess. The story was never intended to be acted, though written in a dramatic form; and I question if the dreamy fancy and mesmeric influence of the play will not be over the heads of the ordinary audience. However, as I said before, there is a rush upon it. Mr. Burnand has given us a version, called "Paul Zegers," at the ALFRED, which possesses a certain merit; but it is roughly and inexpensively mounted, and the acting is very inferior. The story should be tenderly treated, or not at all; but at the Alfred Mr. Burnand has forced the fancy of MM. Erckmann-Chatrin to work into the groove of East-End melodrama. Mr. Charles Harcourt is over-weighted in the chief part, and the only actor who in any way distinguishes himself is Mr. Marcus Elmore, who makes up like an artist, and acts with commendable intention. I hear we may expect a second version of "Le Juif Polonais" at the HOLBORN, which is to be specially opened on this account; and a third at the LYCEUM. This last version is likely to succeed, far more than any of the rest, and I will tell you why. Mr. Henry Irving's recital of Hood's "Dream of Eugene Aram" is as daring as it is effective. In the play Mr. Irving will have to do almost exactly the same business, and he will not be at such a disadvantage. Mr. Irving and Mr. Elmore are the only actors on the stage who could play Mather in "Le Juif Polonais," and it is certain that they cannot both play it, because they happen to be engaged at the same theatre. With the aid of wonderful scenery and Mr. Irving's acting the drama may be a hit; but the scenery and the acting will make the success, not the play.

On Saturday night a burlesque, by Mr. H. J. Byron, is produced at the VAUDEVILLE. The subject is "Camaralzaman and Balaure," and from all accounts I am led to expect a revival of the old Byron days at the Strand. One thing is quite certain, and that is, the company will do justice to the burlesque.

Mr. George Vining has done me the honour to quote me in an advertisement which for egotism and bad taste has seldom been equalled. Mr. Vining is, unfortunately, so vain that he cannot separate the success of "The Woman in White" from the performance of Fosco, about the most lamentable exhibition I ever saw in my life. Mr. Vining implies that, because the play has succeeded, therefore the critics were idiots who condemned his attempt, not to play Fosco, but to prove that he deserves to be mentioned even as an average actor. On the contrary, it is so much the more to the credit of the play that it has succeeded in spite of the dead weight, the incubus, and the ineffectiveness of Mr. George Vining. This over-rated gentleman thinks it witty to be rude, and I sincerely trust the report is true that henceforward he will be sent to Coventry, and never mentioned again, for good or evil, under any circumstances whatever. I can understand Mr. Vining's insult to the press, because he is an old hand at falling foul of his critics. I have not forgotten Mr. Vining's frivolous attacks upon the critics of the Brighton press, who told the truth fearlessly; and I am not likely to forget the battle-royal between the actor and that fine old gentleman Mr. Frederick Guest Tomlins. Mr. Vining is always in the wrong, and more than ever in the wrong when he takes up his pen to indite crushing letters or incisive advertisements.

THE REVENUE.—According to the Treasury returns the Exchequer receipts from April 1 to Saturday last amounted to £38,691,018, as against £37,394,623 last year. Customs produced £12,051,000; Excise, £12,930,000; stamps, £5,807,000; taxes, £410,000; income tax, £1,723,000; Post-Office, £2,342,000; Telegraph Service, £475,000; Crown lands, £195,000; miscellaneous, £2,758,918. Payments in the same period were made to the amount of £14,206,176, as compared with £11,947,542, and there remained in the Bank of England on Saturday £1,922,845, and in that of Ireland £402,056.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.—The Oxonians, who during the past few years were privileged to receive nine successive challenges from the sister University (namely, from 1862 to 1870), will, according to the etiquette of former years, be the challengers for the annual encounter next spring. It is understood that Cambridge are again prepared to meet their opponents in friendly rivalry on the Thames. Both the crews will, we hear, have the same strokes as last year—viz. Messrs. Gold and Lesley, the latter of whom has been re-elected president of the O. U. B. C., but speculation as to the other oarsmen would be idle, as the process of trying the new crew, &c., has not yet been concluded.

DEATH OF MARSHAL BENEDEK.—The death of Marshal Benedek, of the Austrian army, happened a few days since from an attack of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-seven. The Marshal was born in the year 1804, entered the Austrian army in 1822, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1843. He served in Italy in 1848, and again in 1859. Our readers will remember that he commanded the right wing of the Austrian army at the Battle of Solferino. When the short but decisive war between Austria and Prussia broke out in 1866, Benedek commanded the Army of the North, and great expectations were entertained of his generalship. At the battle of Sadova, however, he was overwhelmingly defeated. The command of the army was taken away from him in consequence, and he was shortly afterwards placed upon the retired list.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—At the London School Board, on Wednesday, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., that, with a view to providing immediate school accommodation, inquiry should be at once made for suitable buildings to be hired until the schools of the board were built. Mrs. Anderson then moved for a sub-committee to see that the board schools were fitted with all necessary sanitary arrangements, particularly as regards the matter of ventilation. In the discussion it was said their own ventilation had been bad enough; the works committee had the matter in hand, and were trying some experiments with Pott's patent ventilators at their office. Both teachers and children were injured by bad ventilation. Eventually Mrs. Anderson and Professor Huxley consented to be summoned to consult with the works committee on the subject.

MR. TAYLOR, M.P., ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—At the monthly meeting of the members of the Bolton Republican Club, the following letter was read from Mr. F. A. Taylor, M.P.:—"I am sorry to decline your kind invitation, but am not very well, and am refusing all public meetings, &c., just at present. I am not sure, besides, that it will not have a better appearance for each locality to furnish its own contingent rather than seem to need foreign help. I think we should take especial care to base our agitation upon principles, and not dwell too much upon the obstruction the House of Lords has lately thrown in the way of the ballot and other measures. The very existence of a house of hereditary legislators is an insult and demoralisation, damaging the national character and conscience in a thousand ways far more injuriously than in the more obvious mode of a delaying good measures. What wonder that foreigners deride us as the most 'lord-worshipping' people on the face of the earth, when by our Constitution we declare that born lords, as such, should rule the rest of the community. In my opinion, we shouldn't aim at reforming the House of Lords, but abolishing it. I think a second Chamber a mistake. We want, as nearly as we can get it, a perfect representation of the whole community; and, as we can get it, a perfect machinery for government, we want no second-best assembly to control the best. If we are fearful of passing hasty laws, I would rather make the best assembly reconsider, in another session, its action than put that power into the hands of another Chamber less perfectly representative. Another great evil in an assembly of revision is one felt in the United States; it takes away the full sense of responsibility from the Lower House. Congress has done and said many foolish things which it would not have done but for the sense that the Senate would revise and correct their party violence."



**BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMONS.**

We have lately said so much about the Mormons and their prophet that we need now add little in connection with the accompanying Engravings. Most readers will be glad to see what manner of man Brigham Young himself is, and he certainly does not look the "Terrible Turk" he is represented to be. A milder-looking—and, probably, a milder-mannered—man never, we are sure, was master of a harem and ruled some twenty wives. The Mormon prophet, however, must be no ordinary man, for, besides performing the far from despicable feat already mentioned, Young has heretofore governed the entire Salt Lake community with a success that implies a considerable degree of capacity and tact. He is, moreover, the largest agriculturist and the most extensive trader in the settlement. He grows cotton on an extensive scale, besides other products, and was wont to make a good thing out of the Gentiles by trafficking these goods for groceries and other articles needed for household use among his people. Our Engravings show his cotton factory and the exterior of his private residence, the latter being a suitable companion view to that of the interior, which we published a week or two ago.

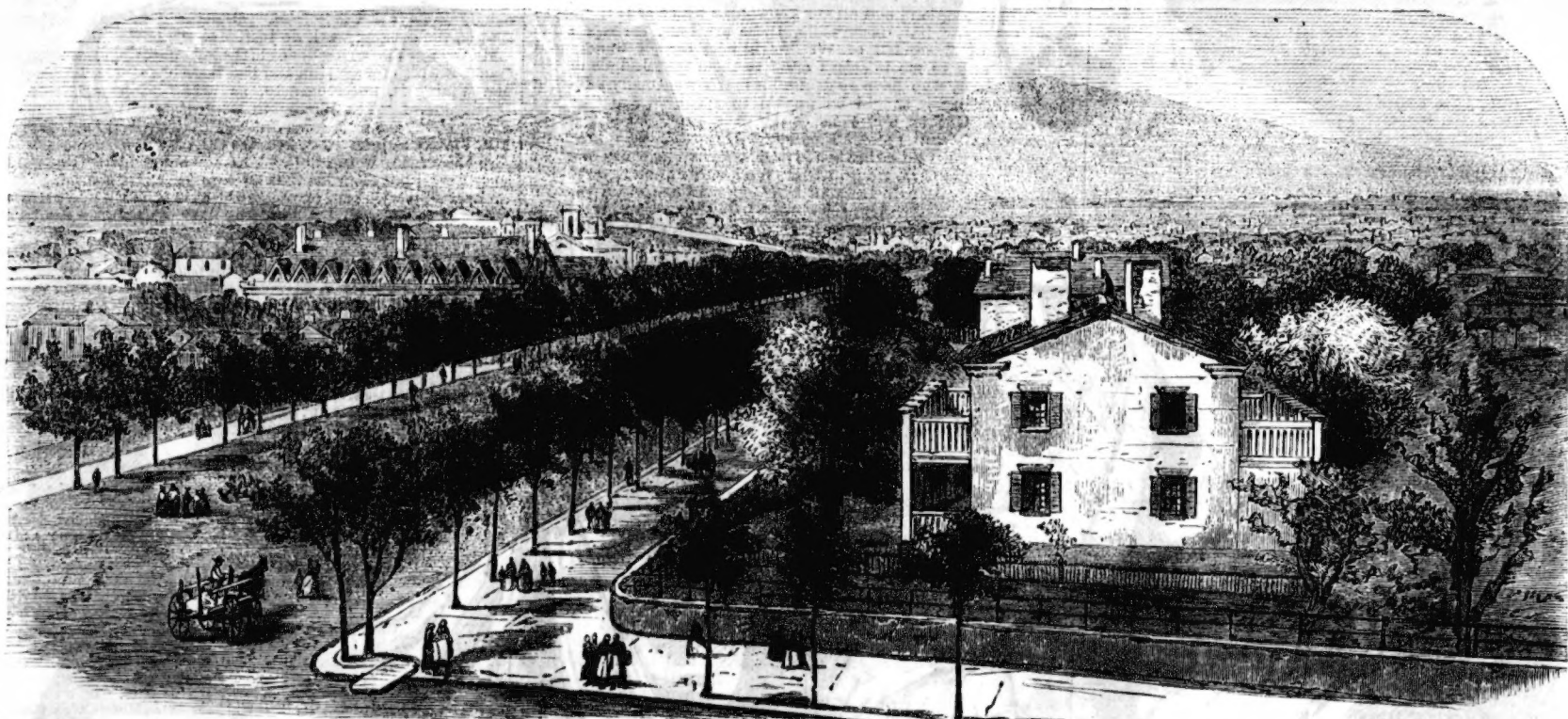
Trouble seems to be thickening around the Mormons. Chief Justice McKean passed sentence upon Thomas Hawkins, the polygamist, on Oct. 28, as follows:—"Thomas Hawkins, I am sorry for you—very sorry. You may not think so now, but I will try to make you think so by the mercy which I shall show you. You came from England to this country with the wife of your youth; for many years you were a kind husband and a kind father. At length, however, the evil spirit of polygamy tempted and possessed you. Then happiness departed from your household; and now, by the complaint of your faithful wife and the verdict of a law-abiding jury, you stand at this bar a convicted criminal. I must look to it that my judgment be not so severe as to seem vindictive, and not so light as to seem to trifle with justice. I will say here and now, that whenever your good behaviour and the public good shall justify me in doing so, I will gladly recommend that you be pardoned. The judgment of the Court is that you be fined 500 dols., and that you be imprisoned



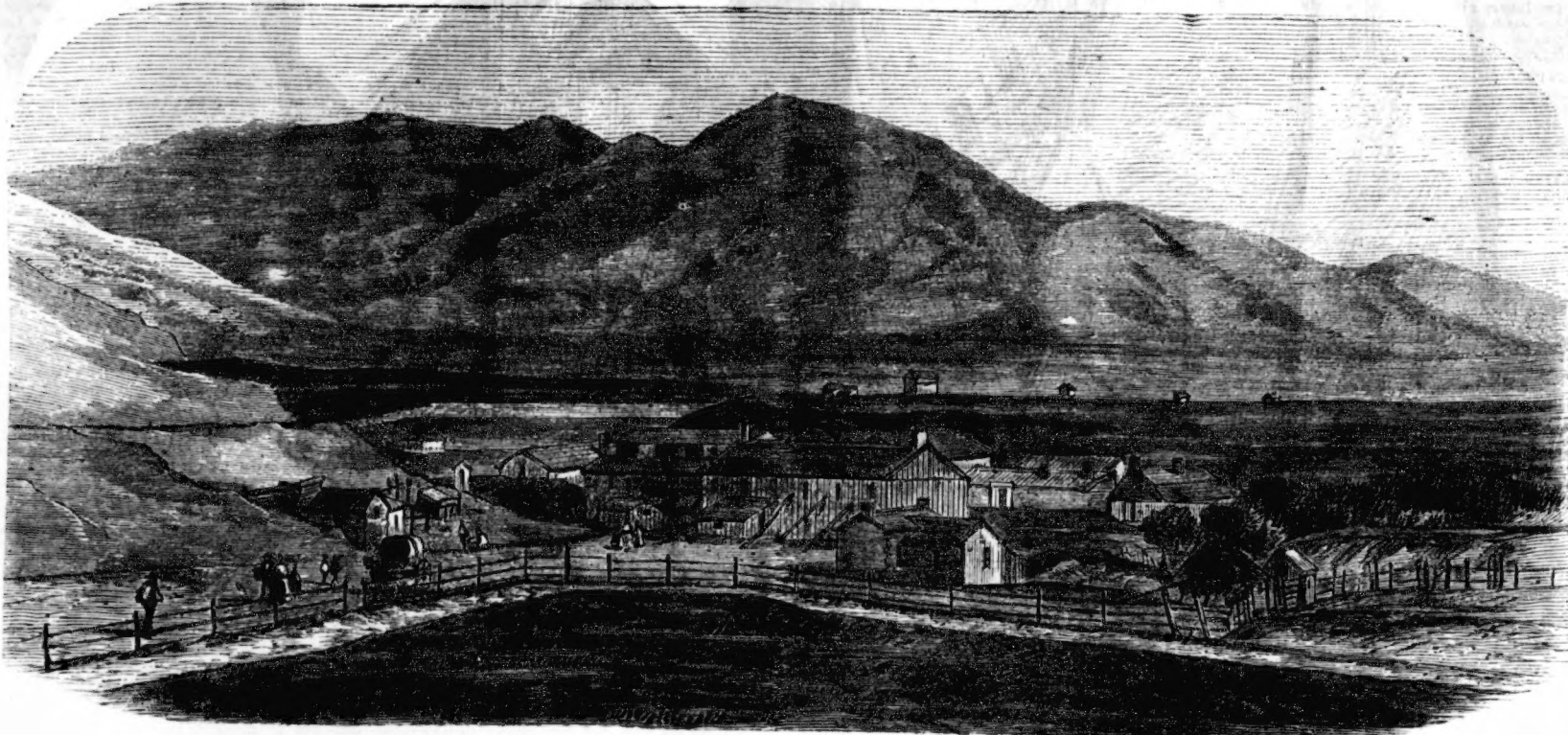
BRIGHAM YOUNG, THE MORMON PROPHET.

at hard labour for the term of three years." Contrary to expectation, there was little excitement in the court-room. Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of the city; Hoza Stout, formerly Attorney-General of the territory; and William Belden, of Timbal's Hotel, Parley Cannon, were arrested, on the 29th, by United States Marshal Patrick, upon the indictment of the grand jury charging them with murder. The alleged crime consisted in the killing of Richard Yates and a man named Buck several years ago. Elder George Q. Cannon arrived, on the 29th, from San Francisco, and preached in the large tabernacle to an audience numbering at least 10,000. He counselled his hearers to abstain from any act of violence and to submit to the law. God, he said, would protect them and deliver them from their persecutors. The crusade against them would only strengthen and glorify them. In the end their church could not be overturned. Their faith was the inspiration of the Divine Spirit, and would endure for ever. Elder Pratt said he did not want any whining Judge to say to him, as he did to Hawkins, "I am sorry for you." He wanted no sympathy from any federal official. He was ready to go to gaol for twenty years, but he did not want any pity from such a source. He predicted that God would totally overthrow and annihilate the present persecutors of the Mormon people.

Grace Greenwood writes to the *New York Times* from Salt Lake city, on October 17:—"We attended Divine service in the new tabernacle on Sunday morning. President Brigham Young was in his usual place of honour, but did not preach, because of some ailment of the chest from which he is suffering. He is habitually pale of late, but nothing of anxiety or even nervousness is betrayed in his proud, set face. Neither is there anything of bluster or bravado in his manner and conversation. He has rather the look and air of a man who has met and overcome so much opposition, so many difficulties, that a cool and quiet confidence in his own particular star has become the habit of his mind. He would call it reliance upon God, but I believe there is in the man less fanaticism than fatalism, that magnificent conceit of imperial and magnetic natures, of all moulders of systems, and masters and leaders of men. Brother



EXTERIOR OF BRIGHAM YOUNG'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.



YOUNG'S COTTON FACTORY AT SALT LAKE CITY.





AHMED BEY AND BRAHIM-BEN-ILLES, CAPTIVE ALGERIAN CHIEFS.



Cannon, editor of the *Deseret News*, delivered one of the discourses. Though Mr. Cannon handled polygamy boldly and fully, he did not defend it on philosophical or physiological principles, or on grounds of political or domestic economy, but simply on a 'thus-saith-the-Lord' presumption, as a religious doctrine and duty, imposed by direct Divine command. Here they stand intrenched. No arguments can move them, no logic or sentiment can touch them. Granted the Divine authority and inspiration of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, the acceptance of polygamy follows as a matter of course. The speaker declared that the carrying out of this command was a cross to both the brethren and sisters, opposed as it was to the old tastes and prejudices, and especially repugnant to the unchastened impulses of woman's nature. I should think so. . . . As to the Mormon men whom I have met, mostly leaders in the Church, and prominent, well-to-do citizens, I must say that they look remarkably carefree, and even jolly, under the cross. Virgil, I believe, has somewhere the expression, 'O three times and four times happy!' Well, that is the way they look. It was easy to see by the discourses on Sunday that there is in the Church something of solicitude, if not consternation, in regard to the situation of its President, arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanours before a hostile local tribunal, from which there is no appeal. But each speaker professed perfect reliance on that God who had once delivered them out of the hands of their enemies, and led them across the desert, and blessed them with peace and abundance in this pleasant land. As they spoke thus—strangely, as it seemed to me, mingling faith with fatalism, and submission with resistance, and humility with arrogance, like the specious reasoners, practised debaters, and clever and confident managers of men that they are—the faces of their Mormon hearers glowed with a quiet satisfaction and a revival of the old fanatical fervour which, I am told, had begun to die out of these people, perhaps with the incoming of new social influences and the increase of worldly prosperity and ease. It only needed a blast of persecution to fan the dying flame. . . . Contrary to my impression, I find that the seceding faction, called 'Godbyites,' did not make their new departure on the ground of opposition to polygamy, but to the dominion of the Church in civil affairs. It was a rebellion against the tything system. The leader of the rebels is still a strong polygamist, but his house is divided against itself. His wives are loyal to Brigham Young, all of them. I am glad of it, for it proves that in sealing a wife to himself for time and eternity, no Grand Turk of them all can seal the mind, the tongue, and the will of a woman."

It is reported in the New York papers that Brigham Young wishes to make terms with the United States Government, and so put an end to the proceedings that are being taken against himself and his followers. His plan is understood to be the prohibition of polygamy on condition of Utah being admitted into the Union as a State. The *New York Tribune* says there can be no doubt of the manner in which such an offer will be treated should it ever come before Congress. Polygamy, it maintains, is already doomed. The recent action of the United States Courts in Utah has virtually abolished the practice, as far as the coming generation is concerned, and makes it almost certain that none of the Mormons will venture to add to their harems, when the cost of doing so may be three years' imprisonment, with hard labour. Were Utah to be admitted as a State, the Mormons would have it all their own way, Brigham Young would be more powerful than ever, and the power he now usurps would be his by the formal sanction of law.

#### CAPTIVE ARAB CHIEFS IN ALGERIA.

We have already published some accounts of the French operations for suppressing the rebellion in Algeria; and it is now reported that the last symptoms of revolt have been overcome, and the insurrection is entirely at an end. The last tribes which seem to have succumbed to the French General Lacroix are those of Righa-Dabara, near neighbours to Setif, and they have now given in their submission, Ahmed Bey and Ibrahim-Ben-Illes having been made prisoners, without their submission being accepted. These two chiefs were persons of great importance, exercising a vast influence over the natives, so that they were powerful enough to keep the French troops in check for several months; they are therefore of sufficient interest to have been the subjects of the photographer, from whose portraits, forwarded to France by an officer of the forces, our Engraving is published. The capture of both these powerful chiefs is sufficient to put an end to the insurrection in the province of Constantine, where they had first fomented the outbreak and afterwards directed the operations of the disaffected tribes; so that General Lacroix has exhibited no little energy and sagacity in making them prisoners, to be held as hostages for the good behaviour of the people. The precise mode of their capture does not seem to have transpired, for the Bey and his companions had retreated towards the desert, when they appear to have been intercepted by those who were already waiting for them or who had followed on their track. When it was known that Ahmed Bey had actually fallen into the hands of the French there were all sorts of reports as to the manner of his being taken. He had been pounced upon by the soldiers—he had been betrayed by his own lieutenant—he had surrendered at discretion; but whatever may be the solution of the story, it is certain that at five o'clock one evening there arrived at Setif a convoy, to which the eager gaze of a curious crowd was directed as it entered the Biskra Gate. The object of the care of the soldiery was a party of seventeen prisoners marching in file and attached to each other by a long rope. The first of these was Ahmed Bey, who had his hands fastened behind him; and after him came Ibrahim-Ben-Illes, Ben-Garrah, and some others more obscure. Ahmed Bey is a man of small stature, but remarkably well made, evidently possessing great personal strength. He seems to be about thirty-five years old, and, though he has little in his appearance either imposing or majestic, his features denote rare energy, while the fierce and haughty manner in which he regarded the crowd was certainly an evidence of courage and the ability to command. It was something to bear the degradation so bravely. He was bound captive and led along on foot like a common fellow; had, perhaps, never entered that gate before except on horseback, when every inferior Arab was ready to kiss his feet. Now he was exposed to the jibes of the throng, who looked at his face, as it worked with anger, and shouted their various reproaches. The prisoners were rapidly led towards the Embassy, however. There a young interpreter at once received the chief, opening the grille to admit him, and saluting him with grave courtesy. The crowd endeavoured to make a rush into the courtyard; but the Spahis, armed with sticks and ropes' ends, were too many for them, and turned them back in disorder, to wait about until the doors of the civil prison were closed upon the chiefs and their followers.

**THE GRAND ALMONER.**—It is no wonder that the office of Lord Mayor of London has such associations of veneration and respect attached to it by foreigners. The ex-Lord Mayor, in his speech at Thursday's banquet, pointed out one remarkable function which, of late years, the confidence of the English public has intrusted to the chief magistrate of the City. The Mansion House is the centre of our national charity. The help we give to foreign nations flows through it. Mr. Alderman Dakin, in stating that during the year of his mayoralty more than £200,000 had been intrusted to him by the public to be sent abroad, could fairly boast that "in any cry of sorrow and suffering the Mansion House was looked to as a centre to which offerings flowed and from which help was administered." The sufferings of Paris and France, the misfortunes of the West Indian Islands, the burned out citizens of Chicago, and the starving thousands of Persia have all been munificently helped. Such public confidence imposes a high public responsibility; and it may be hoped that each successive Lord Mayor, as he enters on his functions, may regard that of the great national almoner as one of the highest. For the last twenty years an average of £100,000 a year has passed through the hands of the Lord Mayors, and the sum seems not likely to decrease. It is singularly appropriate that the city which is the centre of our trade should also be the centre of our charity; and we trust that no effort will be spared to make the administration of these large bounties as economical and efficient as possible.—*Daily News*.

#### INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

THE INSPECTORS of Coal Mines report a large production of coal in Great Britain in 1870. They compute that 112,875,725 tons were raised in that year. The 991 deaths by casualties in and about the mines in 1870 were in the ratio of one to every 113,900 tons of coal raised. The number of male persons employed is computed at 350,894, being one to every 322 tons raised; and one in every 354 of these persons was killed. The lives lost were—185 by explosions of firedamp, 411 by falls of coal or roof, 129 in shafts, 186 from miscellaneous causes underground, and 80 by accidents at the surface. It is the first year since 1865 in which the lives lost in and about mines have been less than a thousand, and we must go further back than that to find so many tons of coal raised for every life lost. Nevertheless, the list of accidents is, as one of the inspectors says, discreditable; and it would be startling to see it divided into two classes, so that all might see and know how large a number of men perished in their work through want of reasonable care and caution. If we take up the report of Mr. Lionel Brough on the south-western district of England we find him reporting three explosions, two of which "were occasioned by sheer folly and ignorance." Among the non-fatal explosions in that district are the following:—A deputy actually went to a suspected place and examined for gas with unprotected flame; naturally enough he was burned. An overman went on to the top of a "fall" with a naked light in his hand; the firedamp immediately ignited. The inspector says:—"If the officers of a mine do these things, it is not surprising that the men follow their example." A chartermaster fired a shot which blew out without loosening the coal; seven men and boys were filling cartridges with gunpowder from an open can only nine yards from the shot-hole, and in a direct line with it; the flame caused the powder in the can to explode, and four men died of the injuries they received. A man had charged a drill-hole with powder to prepare it for blasting; while taking the remainder back to its place he actually carried the can of gunpowder and his naked light rattling against each other, and it is almost unnecessary to say that the powder exploded and he was burned. Another inspector, Mr. Higson, reporting on the West Lancashire and North Wales district, has to state that twenty-four lives were lost last year by explosions, which would not have happened if there had been proper care; a shot was fired without making an inspection for gas, and he has to speak of cases in which men went "rambling through the workings of a mine with naked lights as if they were in a wood." Explosions are a punishment which will inevitably fall on the men in fiery mines so long as they will run the risk of having open lights rather than suffer the inconvenience of a poor light. Mr. Wynne, inspector, reports a fatal explosion, and adds:—"It is painful to be forced to say that if the commonest care had been exercised these four lives would not have been lost." Mr. Wardell reports eleven deaths by explosions of firedamp, and says all might have been prevented had the rules been observed. A fireman allows colliers to be in a place while in an unworkable state, and permits open lights near to where the firedamp is being displaced; an explosion follows. In a mine at Bloxwich workmen were engaged in restoring ventilation after a temporary suspension through fire, and a man went into an unventilated part of the works, in spite of remonstrance, in search of his cat, which had been left when the mine had to be abandoned; he never returned alive. Mr. Brough protests against narrow passages, as precluding effective ventilation. Mr. Alexander, inspector for the western district of Scotland, has to call attention to the nature of the communication between shafts. There may seem to be a way of escape in case of one shaft being rendered unavailing; but he finds it necessary to observe that "an opening through which a person may possibly drag himself with much toil and trouble is not a roadway." He seems to make a very moderate demand when he says, in view of explosions and emergencies, that the communication should never be less than 4 ft. wide and 3½ ft. or 4 ft. high. It will be observed that no less than eighty persons were killed last year by accidents on the surface. Such a loss of life, not in the darkness of the mine, but in the light of day, shows how regardless the men must have been of their safety and of the instructions and rules given to them, and how inadequately overlooked. A boy of fourteen was sacrificed by being set, at that early age, to the dangerous operation of oiling machinery in motion, and a child of ten was allowed to assist a man at a railway siding, and was killed by a blow from the door of a truck, which was actually unbolted, as he was trying with his little strength to push it into its place to be loaded. A very large proportion of the accidents in shafts are attributable to carelessness; but falls of stratified material are the worst peril. The owners find props, but the men too often omit to set them in time or to set a sufficient number. Mr. Higson mentions a fatal fall, and says that the man had set one prop only, and so it is generally; three more props would have saved his life. He notes the general absence of discipline, and says:—"It is seldom enforced by men who have been raised from the ranks, and most of the underground superintendents have sprung from that source. It is too often the case that to have orders executed properly they must see them done, which in mines is not always possible. As the bailiff has to go from one place to another, men are unavoidably left to carry on the work by themselves in parties of from two to five or six." If an effort be made to establish strict regularity at one place, the men will leave and go to another; and hence, by degrees, many objectionable practices are established. "Timbering," says another inspector, "is apt to become a matter of chance, to be performed by any person who first sees danger, and has time to do it without stopping the turn." Severe competition forces cheapness and rapidity of production. Mr. Wynne, inspector for North Staffordshire, &c., makes the following remarks:—"I find that the managers, and more especially the underlookers, are more than ever inclined to remain above ground, and allow the chartermasters, or butties, to carry on the workings in their own way; and the consequence is that the safety of the men is but little thought of when it stands in the way of an ignorant man making a few shillings more profit by allowing his men to risk the danger. If the coal proprietors saw as much as I see of the waste in working, and the risk that is run for the sole purpose of sending coals to the surface at a cheap rate, they would soon put an end to the present state of things by appointing good managers, who would often go into the pits themselves, and take good care that the underlooker went down every day; for I hold that a colliery worked by charter requires more supervision than one that is worked directly by the owner, because the owner has a regular staff of day wagemen to look after the proper working of the pit, while in the other case the men are but little cared for beyond the kind admonition of the butty, 'Now, lads, take care of yourselves,' and that intermittent supervision which an underlooker gives when he goes every seven or fourteen days to measure up what is called the 'dead work.' As there appears little doubt but an amended Act for the inspection of mines will be passed, the opportunity will arise for framing an entire new code of special rules, which I trust will be made much more plain and more stringent; for, in my opinion, many valuable lives will be saved if every man's duty be clearly defined, and good men employed to see that those rules are strictly carried out." This gentleman gives it as his decided opinion, after the investigation of so many cases which have come under his notice, that fully half the falls of roof are owing to the carelessness of those who are in charge of the workings, and who, instead of seeing that the roof be propped as soon as the coals fall, allow them to be loaded up, intending that then, the work being done, the roofs shall get support. But the fault may be in the officers or may be in the men, and it is necessary to secure the co-operation of both in exercising care and caution. If there be one defective link in the chain it will break; the carelessness of one man may destroy scores of lives. A stricter enforcement of the colliery regulations might make habits of carefulness and thought the rule and not the exception; and, in fact, without a complete system of discipline there can be no security. The great hope lies in the progress of education. Underwriters may now be found utterly

illiterate; one is described as not even knowing what many of the rules mean. If the new Education Act shall secure for miners that early training and development of the intellect which renders obedience to general regulations easy, by enabling those subject to them to see their necessity, then much will be done to raise up a more thoughtful class of miners. On the question whether boys should be prohibited from working in mines until they are twelve years old, it is remarked that boys kept too long from work acquire idle habits. Mr. Baker, inspector for South Staffordshire, &c., considers that to prohibit boys from working in mines until the age of fourteen, or even of twelve, is open to grave objections. "Miners, like sailors, can hardly be too early initiated into the special calling to which they are destined." Besides, if other occupations are open to them earlier, they might be put to these, and there might thus be a serious hindrance to the supply of trained colliers. He says that, with a system of compulsory education, the boys intended for our future colliers would be able, as a rule, to read and write well at the age of ten years. It is stated that at present boys are not generally taken underground in the thick mines until they are twelve, owing to the unwillingness of the managers to saddle themselves with the responsibility of seeing fulfilled the educational provisions of the Mines Inspection Act; but in the thinner mines it is often found necessary to submit to this, and it is said that the exclusion of boys under twelve from these mines would cause practical inconvenience. Mr. Wardell, inspector for Yorkshire, states that a vast amount of ignorance unhappily prevails among the mining community, as may be observed from the number of witnesses at inquests unable to write their own names. This state of things, he says, is not confined to the colliers themselves, but is too often found among deputies, firemen, and overmen, to whom the possession of the rudiments of education is of vital importance. The "responsible" men are generally intelligent, well versed in the ordinary principles and occasionally in the higher branches of knowledge; but it ought not to be endured that among a body of men with responsibility varying in extent there should be one single case of a man intrusted with only the slightest degree unable to read or write. Mr. Wardell believes that much is being done by the miners themselves to promote education, and in this they are cordially supported by colliery owners. Boys under twelve now working in mines under the present Act will, when they become colliers, at any rate be able to read and write. Mr. Alexander states that a better-educated class of managers are gradually being obtained. Mr. Brough remarks that the late Mr. Nicholas Wood advocated a curriculum for "viewers" at Durham or some other University. Mr. Brough suggests that some such mode of study is very desirable. The scientific knowledge so valuable and so needful to those who have to direct operations underground cannot, he says, be obtained in grammar-schools and private establishments; but there might be a college career of but moderate length, in which practice might be included. Continental mining managers, to a certain extent, he adds, possess the great advantage of this higher order of education; and the value of it in this country would quickly manifest itself in the improved condition and comfort of our mines, and, indeed, of all our other industries.

#### GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE ninth decennial Census of the United States, recently completed, places this nation second in population and territorial area among the Christian Powers of the earth, it being exceeded only by Russia in the number of its inhabitants and the space it governs. The total population is in round numbers 39,000,000. If the percentage of increase between 1850 and 1860 had been maintained, the population would have reached 41,000,000. But this could not be expected, in view of the fearful losses by our late civil war, which cost the country fully half a million of lives of young men, and, for the most part, of marriageable age, and which also retarded immigration to some extent. Yet, after making due allowance for those losses, the growth of population is highly gratifying. Let us compare these figures with those presented by other civilised Powers, in order to obtain at a glance their relative ranks in the scale of nations:—

	Population.	Square Miles
Russia in Europe .. .. .	70,000,000	2,066,000
Russia in Asia .. .. .	8,500,000	5,748,000
Russia total .. .. .	78,500,000	7,814,000
United States .. .. .	39,000,000	3,500,000
France .. .. .	36,000,000	207,000
Austria .. .. .	36,000,000	230,000
Great Britain .. .. .	30,000,000	123,000
German Confederation .. .. .	29,500,000	100,000
Italy .. .. .	26,000,000	118,000
Spain .. .. .	18,000,000	183,000
Brazil .. .. .	9,000,000	2,973,400
Mexico .. .. .	8,000,000	830,000

If all the subjects, Christian and Pagan, of Great Britain, scattered over the world, were included, the number would exceed 160,000,000 and the area would reach 8,000,000 square miles. But the Christian subjects of Great Britain are less than 35,000,000 of souls, which places the number still below that of the United States. Thus, within a single lifetime, this Republic has bounded from the position of one of the feeblest to the attitude of the greatest of the free nations of the world. If the ratio of progress of the last eighty years be maintained for thirty more, or to the end of this century, this Republic will tower even above Russia in population, unless that Power enlarges its present enormous bounds by more conquests in Asia and Europe. We confidently believe that the United States will keep pace for the remainder of the century with the past rate of increase, and will enter the next century with a population closely approximating 100,000,000. A continued large immigration from foreign lands is, perhaps, essential to the production of this result. The opportunity of acquiring cheap lands and obtaining abundance of subsistence easily certainly are temptations to the over-crowded populations of the Old World too strong for resistance, and will send millions of their people to our shores, as they have in the past. Pressing as the demand for labour has always been, it is as urgent now as ever. And generous as the supply has been in former years, we are happy to say that the promise is now equal to any former time in volume and superior in quality and property qualifications.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

The Census of 1870 gives an account of 489 incorporated cities in the United States. They are especially abundant in the western States. Good-sized villages, which in the east would remain villages, without ambitious strivings after incorporate privileges, are dignified in the west by the higher title, and their inhabitants incur the expense of mayors and "boards," apparently with the utmost alacrity. Thus, Illinois has forty-three cities, Indiana has twenty-seven, and Iowa twenty-six; but there are five in Illinois with less than 2000 inhabitants each, eight in Indiana which fall short of 3000, and in Iowa only eleven out of twenty-six which rise above 5000. Ohio boasts of thirty-two cities, but only ten of these exceed 10,000 each. Wisconsin has sixteen, of which only Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh count populations larger than those of flourishing towns. Passing to the southern States, we find fewer cities and still smaller proportions of inhabitants. The oldest city is St. Augustine, Florida; but its population in 1870 was only 1717—three centuries of life having failed to give it vitality. Georgia has eight cities, Savannah and Atlanta being the largest. Louisiana has four, one with a population of 1573; Virginia and Mississippi, seven cities each. A marked contrast to these statistics is afforded by the returns from the eastern States, where cities are cities—Massachusetts, for example, having fifteen, only four of which fall below 20,000, while nine (including Boston) number over 25,000 each. Connecticut has six cities, with only one numbering less than 10,000 inhabitants. The State of New York is rich in cities, generally of good dimensions. The total number is twenty-one, and, omitting New York and Brooklyn, there are twelve which have more than 15,000 inhabitants each, and only two with less than



10,000. But there are in this State and in New England countless villages of from 1500 to 2000 inhabitants which in the newer West would at once rise to the dignity of cities, and be governed by a municipality instead of served by selectmen or town trustees.

### ON DUTY AT THE TERMINUS.

(From the "Daily News.")

PROBABLY a director and a porter do not often meet for an hour's quiet gossip, and it is not improbable but that the former has little means of gathering, at first hand, details as to the life and labours of his humble employé. Let us for the time be the medium of this intercommunication by allowing a Paddington porter to tell his story in his own words.

He was no shiftless grumbler or vague declamatory rhetorician, this Paddington porter. A quiet, hairy man, of a manly, modest phrase of speech, he impressed us with the conviction of his truthfulness. "At Paddington," said he, "there are seven gangs of men, but no night gang, and this makes the work harder for the night and morning men. Suppose I take first the gang that comes on at half-past twelve noon. During the day they spend their spare time in the sweeping of carriages. They see the 3.30 up, and between it and the 4.45 they have a spell off for tea. They had their dinners before they came on. It runs about an hour for tea if the 3.30 train is punctual, but that ain't very often. Then they see the expresses up and the 6.50, and keep on working—sweeping and the like of that—till the work is done, on and off about half-past eight. They mostly take a run home, but they cannot stop long, for they are due again at 9.15 for the parcels traffic, and bide at it till they get through with it. On Saturdays it mostly finishes by midnight. On other nights, when they are lucky, they may get away between one and two, but they are often there when the gang I am in comes on at a quarter to three in the morning. They bide till the work is done, no matter how long. And it is heavy work, too, moving and stowing away the parcels.

"My gang, as I say, comes on at a quarter to three—a gang of twelve men. First of all we 'see up' a market-train due about three—we unload her, and that is pretty stiff work. Then in the fish season there are fish-trains that keep arriving between the other trains. By-and-by comes the up limited mail, and there is the getting out of the bags, loading them into the vans, shunting, and what not. Then there is a passenger-train with fish and parcels; and then comes the six o'clock down, with newspapers—the papers are always very heavy (there was no suspicion in the porter's face of *double entendre* as he made this observation)—newspapers, horses, carriages, and such like gear. At 6.25 there is a short train, and then the 'Bristol cheap' at 6.45—milk-cans and luggage. A cheap train is always a bothersome thing to start. There are lots of lone women and children, and they get mixed in such a contrary way, and want an uncommon lot of sorting. More horses and carriages with the 7.45. Stop, I had forgotten the 7.30, a short train. The eight o'clock West Midland and North train is always very heavy—especially with horses and carriages in the season. After she is out we get out for a bit of breakfast, but have to be back in time to get the mails into the 9.15 and load up the luggage. At ten o'clock there is an 'out' long train that takes mostly a lot of fish, and is always heavy in luggage. Then the work gets warmer still, with the 10.15 train, the 11, the 11.15, the 11.45, and the 12 trains. You don't have a minute's respite—on the tear all the time; for we have to 'make' the trains, unload, and clean them. After we see out the 12.35 we are supposed to go to our dinners, getting back at 1.30 to load for the 2 train; and then comes the 2.20 and the 2.40. After that there is the turning of the mail-carriages on the turn-tables, that their heads may be the right way for the down journey. When this is over there is the 3.40 to load 'down,' and more truck work. When we are through with that we are supposed to be done, except on Saturdays, when we remain on till five o'clock to see the expresses up. But if there is anything extra going on, we stop on till the work is done, no matter how long, and the meal times—short enough they are at the best—are often cut into, so that a man has to get his food down anyhow. Then we are always liable to be sent away at any hour as extra guard. Suppose a special meat and fish train has come up from Bristol in the morning. Well, it has to go back, and a porter is sent away with that as a guard. He works it single-handed, picking up trucks as he goes, and perhaps gets to Bristol in time to come up by the six o'clock express. If not, he may be in time for the nine o'clock train. But they are very clever in Bristol at catching a chap to work a train up next morning. In that case he will have a spell of close on thirty hours straight on end, and at the best he loses his meal times, and, no matter when he gets back to London, is due for his regular turn at a quarter to three in the morning. If he goes to Bristol he may get a day's pay as guard—with his porter's pay stopped; sometimes he only gets his porter's pay. What is that? you ask. Well, it begins at seventeen bob a week, and the outside is nineteen bob—from twopence to twopence-halfpenny an hour. About the tips, eh? Well, there ain't many tips going at shunting, or carrying mail-bags, or packing parcels, or sweeping out carriages, is there? There ain't so many tips going as you may think, and somehow there are downy fellows in every gang that gets three parts of the tips while their mates are doing three parts of the work. Our Sunday work in ordinary times ain't so very heavy. We come on a few minutes later in the morning than on week-days, because there is no market-train. We see the mail in at 3.35, and then there is a passenger-train at 4.45. We sweep up the platform, and get away mostly before seven. One gang has the Sunday day duty every other Sunday. The chaps come on at half-past seven in the morning, and don't get away till one on Monday morning, and then they come on again at half-past five the same morning, stopping on till twenty minutes past six in the evening. The long guards, to my thinking, have no very bad times of it. They do no 'platform duty,' and when they have run their journey their work is done. But the 'short' or 'local' guards have often very long spells of it. Besides their work as guards they have two or three hours' 'platform duty,' and if a 'long guard' falls sick, a 'short guard,' after he has done his own day's work, has to take the 'long guard's' place. The platform policemen—the day ones—are supposed to be on duty from six in the morning to seven at night, but, being very short-handed, the work comes heavier. When race-trains are starting, or a Royal train, or, in fact, at any extra time, the night policemen are fetched out of bed; but I believe that for this they get extra pay.

"What the men want is ten hours' duty to count for a day's work. There is no thought among us about striking or making any disturbance; but all we want is to urge the reform on the directors, and to ask that we should be paid once a week instead of once a fortnight. It's handier for the old woman, Sir—if you've got an old woman of your own I bet she'll tell you the same—and then if you make any overtime it does not look so large if paid weekly as if paid fortnightly; and the cashiers don't like big items for overtime. Half a day's overtime in a week looks nothing on paper beside a whole day in a fortnight, and yet it's the same thing. Seeing that the mechanics are to get the nine hours, it does not seem too much for the 'Traffic' to ask that it should have the ten hours. Of course, I know that economy is against us. It is economy that keeps the line so short-handed that men have to work such long hours, and then after all there is lots of work scamped that ought to be carefully seen to. Look at the cleaning of the 'connections,' for instance. The connections are the screws by which we couple the carriages to each other. Instead of being kept bright and the threads of the worms clean, they are so clogged with grease and rust that a man has to exert all his strength to twist the ball round that turns the screw, while at the same time he is dragging the two carriages together. The cleanliness of the 'connections' is of more importance than you may think for. Some will tell you that, because of the button on the end, the

screw can't draw through the worm; but I have seen it happen when both are rusted up, and then the purchase comes on the chains, which snap like cotton. If clean 'connections' don't matter, how is it that the 'connections' on the Queen's saloon carriage are always kept so bright and clear from foulness? There used to be four 'connectors'—the men that clean the 'connections'—now there are only two.

"It ain't often I get a holiday, Sir; but when I do I spends it in walking round to the other London terminuses and watching how the work is done in them. What strikes me most is the want of any uniform system. The points one line takes most pains with another neglects, and so on all round. I makes bold for to say, Sir, that something must be wrong."

How many railway directors and railway managers spend their holidays in such fashion as this overworked porter on 19s a week?

### APPRENTICESHIPS TO THE SEA SERVICE.

The following circular, signed by Mr. Thomas Gray, has been issued by the Board of Trade:—

"The Board of Trade have from time to time proceeded against persons in London and elsewhere who have been in the habit, although unauthorised by law to do so, of advertising employment for boys and officers for the sea service. They regret to find that, in spite of the warning conveyed by these proceedings, and notwithstanding the penalties to which they render themselves liable, owners and masters of ships, as well as parents and guardians of boys, are often still so unguarded and ill-informed as to employ these unauthorised and unqualified advertising agents instead of the officers duly appointed by law to enrol apprentices, and to facilitate their employment in British ships.

"The Board of Trade therefore think it right to point out to the friends and relatives of boys and persons seeking employment at sea, as well as the owners and agents of ships, that by the 111st section of 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,' all superintendents of mercantile marine offices are required to give to persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea service and to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as is in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships. The Board of Trade regard this as one of the most important duties thrown by the Legislature on superintendents; and, in order to carry the intention of the statute into effect, each superintendent is directed to keep two registers—one containing a clear and methodical record of the names, ages, addresses, and other particulars received by them with respect to boys seeking employment at sea; the other containing the names of owners who are desirous of obtaining boys for their ships.

"It is important that owners and agents should be aware of this arrangement, so that when they require the services of boys or youths they may apply directly to the superintendent of a mercantile marine office instead of a slopseller or other person not authorised by law to procure employment for seamen.

"To widows (who appear to be frequently deceived by persons styling themselves shipping agents or agents for supplying seamen, but who in reality gain their livelihood by plundering the unwary or ill-informed) and to all other persons having the charge of boys and wishing to apprentice them to the sea service, the Board of Trade would point out that the authorised superintendents at the Government mercantile marine offices (there is one at every port), who will register the boys' names as applying for employment, have more facilities for finding employment at sea for a boy than any other person, and are, besides, the only persons who can legally receive any remuneration for doing so. The fee for each apprenticeship effected with the superintendent's assistance is limited to 5s. Those of the public who continue, in the face of the caution issued by the Board of Trade, to employ and pay persons by law unauthorised to procure employment on board ships for boys, are not only wasting their money and incurring a penalty in each case of £20, but are absolutely encouraging the breaking of the law, as well as aiding the crimp and slopseller in setting aside those officers whose duty, under the law, is to enrol apprentices.

"The Merchant Shipping Act, section 147, provides that—

"1. If any unauthorised person engages or supplies any mate, seaman, midshipman, or apprentice to be entered on board any ship in the United Kingdom, he will be liable to be prosecuted, and, if convicted, to a penalty of £20 for each offence.

"2. If any person employs any unauthorised person, he will be liable to be prosecuted, and, if convicted, to a penalty of £20 for each offence.

"3. If any person knowingly receives or accepts to be entered on board any ship any mate, seaman, midshipman, or apprentice illegally engaged or supplied, he will be liable to a prosecution, and, if convicted, to a penalty of £20 for each offence."

"And by the 148th section,

"Any person other than the superintendent of a Government mercantile marine office, who demands or receives, directly or indirectly, any remuneration whatever from any mate, seaman, midshipman, or apprentice, for obtaining them employment, will be liable to a prosecution, and, if convicted, to a penalty of £5 for each offence.

"Any parent, guardian, officer, seaman, or apprentice who has paid to any agent, slopseller, crimp, or other unauthorised person, any sum for obtaining employment on any British ship in the United Kingdom, should at once communicate full particulars in writing (giving the names of the parties and of witnesses) to the Registrar-General of Seamen, 6, Adelaide-place, London Bridge, E.C., from whom may be obtained, free of charge, a printed list of persons authorised to engage or supply mates, midshipmen, apprentices, boys, and seamen for the merchant service, together with a list of the names of some unauthorised persons who have been convicted, but who still advertise in their own or in other names.

"The Board of Trade trust that shipowners, ship-masters, and officers, parents and guardians of boys, and superintendents of mercantile marine offices will co-operate with them in opposing to the utmost and in bringing to justice any person who may hereafter unlawfully receive money for obtaining employment for seamen and apprentices."

\* The only persons authorised to engage or supply mates, seamen, midshipmen, and apprentices are the following:—The owner, the master, or the mate of the ship, or some person who is the bona fide servant and in the constant employ of the owner; the superintendent of a Government Mercantile Marine Office, or an agent licensed by the Board of Trade.

COMMEMORATION RIOTS AT OXFORD.—In a Congregation held at Oxford last Saturday a statute was promulgated allowing the Eucumelia to be held elsewhere than in the theatre and Convocation House. This measure was necessitated by the disgraceful uproar of late Commemorations, and especially at the last. If put in force it will lead to the exclusion of the bulk of the undergraduates. The Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, repeated with emphasis the statement made by him at the commencement of Term, that he would not preside at another Eucumelia of the disgraceful character of the last. Warnings were of no avail. The University must act decisively. But he suggested the revival of the custom of volunteer pro-proctors in large force. Mr. Thompson, of Christ Church, hoped the power now to be given would not be used without grave occasion. He supported the Vice-Chancellor's suggestion. Mr. Thurfield, of Jesus, would have preferred the removal of the undergraduates rather than of Convocation as more dignified, and if done for one year, such a measure would probably prove permanently effectual. An effective police had at once stopped the town and gown disturbances. Had the undergraduates, he asked, right, statutory or prescriptive, to be present. He was for stringent measures. The Senior Proctor explained that the new Curators of the theatre, when they came into existence, might take effective steps of a permanent nature. The Vice-Chancellor would be loth to exclude all undergraduates *ex nomine*, but thought those might be admitted who had a real interest in the proceedings, as, for example, personal friends of the prizemen. The statute was passed *nem. con.*

### PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON EDUCATION.

THE presentation of the Government prizes and certificates to the members of the science and art classes of the Islington Youths' Institute took place at Myddleton Hall, Islington, on Monday evening—Professor Huxley, LL.D., presiding. There was a large attendance of students and others interested in the work of the institute, numbering together about 1000 persons. The chairman was accompanied on the platform by the committee.

The secretary (Mr. Edward J. Tabrum) made a statement as to the condition of the institute, which was founded eleven years ago for the instruction and recreation of youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty, and which at present numbers upwards of 300 students, of whom more than 200 have joined the science and art classes this winter. The institute appears to be in a highly flourishing condition in every respect, the secretary stating that it is out of debt and entirely self-supporting.

Professor Huxley then proceeded to award the prizes, and in doing so remarked that, when he contemplated becoming a member of the London School Board, he felt quite certain that he was doing what would bring him a great deal of work, and also that it would bring him no pay; and he had a strong conviction that he should get very little pleasure or satisfaction out of it except such as a man obtained who tried, however imperfectly, to do his duty. He had, however, been rewarded in one unexpected way, and that was in making the acquaintance—and, he trusted, the friendship—of a number of excellent men with whom he had come in contact, and among whom he was glad to include the secretary of the Islington Youths' Institute, Mr. Tabrum. He had been quite astonished to hear—not from Mr. Tabrum himself, but from other sources—of the amount of patience, energy, and untiring zeal which that gentleman brought to bear upon the work of the institute. There was no institution that was likely to do more good in its way than that now under notice, and he should like to hear of others of a similar character being established in every town over the whole kingdom, because every one who had attained middle life was aware that the period of life to which that institution applied—from twelve to fourteen and twenty years of age—between the time when the character began to bud, and the time when it took its final shape for good or bad—was the period most fraught with danger, especially if one had not the great benefit of a home where his conduct could be guided as it should be. The purpose of that institution was to prevent those who joined it from taking that wrong and fatal turn at the outset of their career which so many found it absolutely impossible to retrace, and which those who did retrace it in after life only did with pain and grief and less advantage. The only way of taking care of men, and especially of Englishmen, at that period of life was not to drive them like turkeys, or pen them up like sheep, or to supervise them with incessant watchfulness. If you wanted young Englishmen to come to any good, you must leave them with free heads, but at the same time take care that the reins were so managed that they would go straight; and it appeared to him that the union of freedom with good guidance, such as one could see illustrated in this institution, was the best means that could be devised for helping young men over that period of life which was fraught with so many dangers. It was not that the training which was received at such an institution merely made one clever—for he did not attach much value to what was called cleverness—but what he looked at was at the formation of one's character, and the giving of one that power to resist temptation to evil which was worth all the cleverness in the world. The Islington Youths' Institute was as valuable a one as could well be conceived, and he only regretted to hear from the secretary that he seemed to doubt whether it was possible with advantage to extend it beyond its present limits. He trusted there would be found gentlemen who would take an interest in similar work in other institutions. He had been particularly glad to hear that the institute was self-supporting, because there was a sort of manhood about institutions as about everything else, and an institution could not be considered in a dignified position when it went about begging. At the same time, although it was quite true that an institution of this kind was in a great measure dependent upon the personal influence and supervision of those who conducted it, there was generally a certain amount of accessory aid required, and it was the duty of all, to the best of their means and opportunities, to lend their assistance—to become "sleeping partners," as it were, in this business of self-improvement. The course of instruction at the institute was extensive, and he was glad to notice that the institute availed itself largely of that great means of obtaining scientific education which was offered by the Department of Science and Art. He felt sure that that department, whatever difficulty it might find in obtaining the best results, would always be found ready to afford efficient help where such help was properly sought for. There yet remained much to be done in the way of science teaching. There could be no doubt that the system hitherto pursued by the Department of Science and Art had been essentially a tentative system; and a great administrator, who for many years had charge of that department, had said to him the other day that, after looking carefully into what it had done during the last ten years, he felt that, if he had been in charge of the administration at the time he would never have dared to start that system. At the same time, it had undoubtedly done an enormous amount of good in laying the foundation for greater things to come. One of the great heroes of the French Revolution—not the recent revolution—when asked at the crisis of affairs what remedy he had to apply to the difficulties and dangers by which France was then surrounded, replied, "Boldness, boldness, boldness!" There were some crises in the history of every kind of administration when people must shut their eyes to their difficulties and adopt that motto. That was what had happened in the case of the Science and Art Department. He believed now that the period of transition might be considered as nearly past, that we were drifting into a safe harbour, and that great things would result from the work which had begun, but the value of which could not at present be estimated. In order to obtain the highest results from such work it was evident that the existing system required a little more careful handling. He found constantly that papers on physiology were sent up to him for examination by candidates who had not the faintest conception of the elementary laws of physics, mechanics, or chemistry. The remedy for that would be a graduated scale of progress through different subjects, and that those who took the science classes ought in the first place to acquaint themselves with those elementary forms of science which lay at the foundation of all other sciences—namely, the elements of mathematics, physics, and chemistry, and that only after they had passed through that preliminary training should they attempt to go further. He felt sure that the science and art department would be glad to facilitate some such arrangement.

After a few observations, addressed more particularly to the students, Professor Huxley presented the prizes.

A few remarks were offered also by Dr. Harvey, the Rev. Mr. Radley, Mr. Charles Goodman, and other gentlemen, and the proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Professor Huxley.

### AMERICAN BISHOPS ON RITUALISM.

THE American Bishops assembled at Baltimore have issued a pastoral, in which they condemn, in explicit and forcible terms, the distinctive doctrines and practices of the so-called Anglo-Catholic party.

On the real presence they say:—"To argue that the spiritual presence of our dear Lord in the holy communion for the nurture of the faithful is such a presence as allows worship to him thus and there present is, to say the very least, to be wise above that which is written in God's holy word. Wherefore, if a teacher suggests this error by act or posture, he places himself in antagonism to the doctrine of this Church and the teachings of God's word, and puts in peril the souls of men. In the presence, therefore, of this danger, we call upon the ministers and members of the Church to bear in mind that while they should



always cherish and exhibit that true and genuine reverence which devoutly recognises 'the dignity of the holy mystery, and the great peril of the unworthy receiving thereof,' yet it is the bounden duty of each one to deny himself the outward expression of what to him may be only reverence, if that expression even seems to inculcate and encourage superstition and idolatry."

On confession, the Bishops say that the Church "permits and offers to her children the opening of their griefs in private to some minister of God's word;" "but she does not make this the first resort. She does not provide for its frequent recurrence or uniform practice; she does not impose by ecclesiastical ordinance; she does not hold or declare it necessary for the forgiveness of sins, or the attainment of high degrees of spiritual advancement; nor does she connect with it blessings which can be secured only by its observance. She simply offers and commends this privilege to those of her children who cannot quiet their own consciences by self-examination, immediate confession to God, with faith in Christ, repentance, and restitution. Wherefore to make this seeking of comfort and counsel not exceptional but customary, not free but enforced (if not by actual law, at least by moral obligation and spiritual necessities), is to rob Christ's provision of its mercy, and to change it into an engine of oppression and a source of corruption."

Mariolatry is thus vigorously condemned:—"There is no sin more continuously and decisively marked by the signal displeasure of God than that of idolatry in its manifold varieties. Hence, although we do not anticipate a general prevalence of tendencies to *Mariolatry*, which some have done much to encourage, we nevertheless feel that their *slightest indication* demands our immediate and decided reprobation. The bare suggestion that the intercession of the Virgin Mary or any other saint is in any way to be sought in our approaches to the throne of grace is an *indignity* to the one only Mediator and Intercessor which we, His apostolic witnesses, cannot too strongly nor distinctly forbid in His holy and all-sufficient name."

#### MONT CENIS.

THE great work of railway engineering which has made a passage through the Alps and joined France and Italy by a great thoroughfare, remains the wonder of the age, and accounts of the enterprise still occupy the attention which is naturally directed towards an effort so significant both in its political and social aspects. Not the least important result of the undertaking is the facility afforded to travellers who go out for pleasure to enter regions hitherto closed to those who were reluctant to undertake a long or arduous journey. Explorers can now take matters a little easier; and having been, as it were, conveyed through the mountain, are willing to devote a little energy to visiting the neighbourhood. Our Engravings indicate three of the more obvious jaunts open to tourists, and the whole country is full of



BRIDGE NEAR SAN NICOLÒ, MONT CENIS.

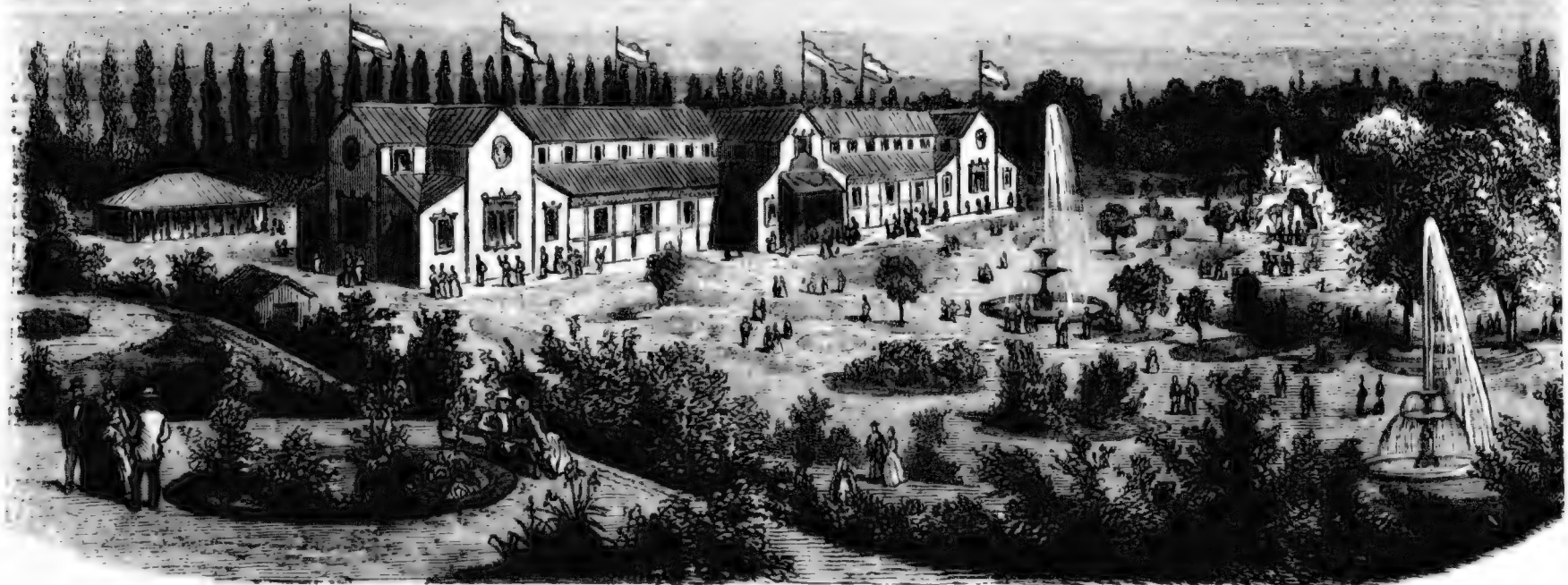
interesting objects, which can be visited even by the quietest voyager, now that the main route is so easily and swiftly traversed. To begin with, there is the lovely plateau of the mountain itself, one of the finest bits of scenery in the whole chain of the Cottian Alps, of which Monte Ceniso, or Mont Cenis, was the principal mountain and pass, forming part of the watershed between the valleys of the Arc and the Doire. The culminating point of the mountain is 2224 ft. above Lans-le-bourg, whence the great road made by Napoleon led to Turin. The strata of the mountain, so well investigated now, consist of alternate beds of schist, limestone, and gypsum. Basalt, serpentine, and some quartz are also found. The summits of Rouche,

in the echo of their gorges.

Roche Michel, and Roche Melon are usually lost in mist and covered with snow; but between the two first summits on the east and little Mont Cenis on the west is the grand plateau covered with meadows and pastures, and partly occupied by a lake, which contains excellent trout, and discharges itself by a mountain torrent which rushes down towards Susa, and forms a succession of fine cascades. The vegetation of the mountain is particularly rich in the rarer Alpine plants, and is therefore a splendid hunting-ground for enthusiastic botanists. The pass of Mont Cenis was once the most frequented of all in the great chain, though it is probably of less antiquity than some others, and there is no evidence of its having been known to or used by the Romans. The earliest mention of it is by the historians of Charlemagne, who record that Pepin passed this mountain with his army to attack Astolphus, King of the Lombards. It continued to be no more than a difficult mule-path until, by order of Napoleon, the magnificent road was begun in 1803 and completed in 1810. This road has now, however, been superseded by a way cut through the mountain itself; and a modern Pepin or a modern Napoleon would go by a shorter, swifter route, and could telegraph his coming as the great engines bore the train thundering through the isthmus of iron that unites two countries. In some old historical records the passage of Mont Cenis is evidently confounded with that of Mont Genève, as the two roads unite in the descent from their passes into Italy at Susa. The route of Mont Genève was the only carriage-road across this division of the Alps, and was also executed by Napoleon. The pass was known to the Romans, and leads from the valley of the Durance, in France, to Susa and the valley of the Dora in Piedmont. At Susa the road to Mont Genève passed under the fine triumphal arch of which we give a representation in another Engraving, as one of the most interesting historical remains of this interesting country. Our third Engraving will illustrate the vast work of the bridges and road which till now has been the means of transit in this mountainous region: it is the bridge built near San Nicolò, and the strange, formal zigzag road which once had to be traversed along the wild mountain sides and

#### THE CORDOVAN EXHIBITION.

IN these days of exhibitions, which we are almost afraid to call "international," because the word is now associated with such a different meaning to that which it formerly indicated in connection with industrial effort, it is scarcely an important event to chronicle the opening of a display intended to represent the productions of a particular territory; and yet when we hear that a building has been completed at Cordova, and a fine collection of agricultural and manufactured objects obtained from the various divisions of the Argentine Republic, the fact itself is



VIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AT CORDOVA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



mmensely significant. Hitherto we have scarcely ever thought of that *terra caliente*, the group of Republican States of South America, without associating them with constant revolution, battle, murder, changes of Presidency, assassination, poverty, and rapacity. We have visions of long, endless, scorched pampas, of great stretches of wilderness, and dreary mountain passes, where men, mounted on gaunt horses and clad in raw hide boots and blanket "ponchos," lived for days on dried beef rubbed to powder, and went home again to lasso bullocks, for the purpose of getting more hides and preparing more dried beef—men who made all their implements of ox-bones, and their houses of hides, and their dress of skins, and their food of ox-flesh. But now we have an Exhibition at Cordova, full of the most interesting productions of industry; an Exhibition which was to have been opened in May, but was deferred because of the yellow fever having raged at Buenos Ayres, so that the display did not commence till the 15th of last month, when the building was opened.

The edifice, of which we publish a view, stands in very pretty grounds, is of very modest proportions (say 150 yards long and 30 yards wide), and is divided into three naves, one central and two lateral portions, while two pavilions flank the main building on the north and south. The first is devoted to objects from France, from England, from Italy, and from Germany; the second to those from the United States, Brazil, Chili, and Bolivia. The garden is really charming; full of rich and variegated plants, and ornamented with fountains, cascades, artificial lakes for water-fowl and amphibious creatures, and with restaurants and cafés, where all sorts of Cordovan comforts can be obtained. We cannot now enter into all the details of the Exhibition; but it is assuredly a very promising event, and one of which account may well be taken in predicting the improved prosperity of the Argentine Republic.

#### SLAVE EMANCIPATION IN BRAZIL.

Our readers are already aware that an Act has passed the Brazilian Legislature providing for the emancipation of the slaves in that empire. The following outline of the Act is derived from the *Brazilian Times*:-

Slavery had been gradually but very slowly diminishing in Brazil for many years past. The importation of slaves ceased legally in 1845; and there had been, practically, an end to the trade since 1853, when, not content to leave the work of repression to English cruisers, the Brazilian Government took it in hand themselves. During the last eighteen years several attempts had been made to pass a Liberation Act; and the bill which has now become law, though brought in by the Government, may in fact be looked upon as the work of the Opposition. Or rather, perhaps, it should be regarded as a compromise, not wholly satisfactory to the emancipators themselves, some of whom hold that, by opposing the bill in its actual form, they could, at no distant period, have procured the introduction and adoption of a more thoroughgoing measure.

The bill, while providing for the eventual extinction of slavery throughout Brazil, by no means abolishes it forthwith. Slaves the property of the Government are set free under certain conditions—that is to say, with certain limitations to their liberty. Thus, instead of being allowed to seek work wherever they may think fit, they are to have employment assigned to them in Government establishments. The Benedictine monks, who cannot in Brazil increase their number, and whose estates, on the demise of the last of the Brazilian fraternity, will fall to the Crown, have not only given absolute freedom to their slaves, but intend, the Government permitting, to endow them with land. Otherwise, unlike the agricultural serfs liberated during the last sixty years in Prussia, Austria, and Russia, the slaves on the plantations of Brazil have no land made over to them by the terms of the emancipation law. When the time for full and final emancipation arrives they will have to work for wages; but the demand for labour is so great in Brazil that there is no prospect of any of them being left, except by their own desire, without remunerative employment.

Besides the Government slaves (about 1600 in number) and the slaves (about 1650) voluntarily liberated by the Benedictines, all slaves abandoned by their owners become free; but slaves incapacitated by illness for work must be supported by their owners—the Orphan Judges (i.e., magistrates appointed to protect the interests of orphans) being called upon to decide what alimons shall be furnished to them. Moreover, all children born of slave women, from



ANCIENT ROMAN TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT SUSA, ON THE LINE OF THE MONT CENIS RAILWAY.

the date of the law, are declared free. They remain, however, under a sort of apprenticeship to their mothers' owners until the age of eight. Then the mother's owner may receive an indemnity of 600 milreis (about £60) from the Government, the child in that case passing under Government protection; or he may continue the child's apprenticeship until it attains the age of twenty-one. The redemption-money is not payable at once in the above-named sum, but in the form of an annuity at the rate of 6 per centon the nominal capital, to be continued for thirty years. If the apprenticed daughters of slaves bear children during their term of apprenticeship, these children must be reared and cared for by the owners of the mothers—i.e., of the children's grandmothers. In case of ill-treatment, the sons and daughters of slave mothers are set free from their apprenticeship. The Government takes possession of them, and may intrust them, until the age of twenty-one, to certain associations already formed, and still in course of formation, for the purpose of receiving them. Children of slave mothers may, between the ages of eight and twenty-one, redeem themselves, or be redeemed by others, on payment of a sum the amount of which is, if necessary, to be fixed by arbitrators.

The protective associations, to whose care it seems probable that a large number of the liberated children of slave mothers will be confided, are to be entitled to their gratuitous services up to the age of twenty-one, and may assign those services; but they

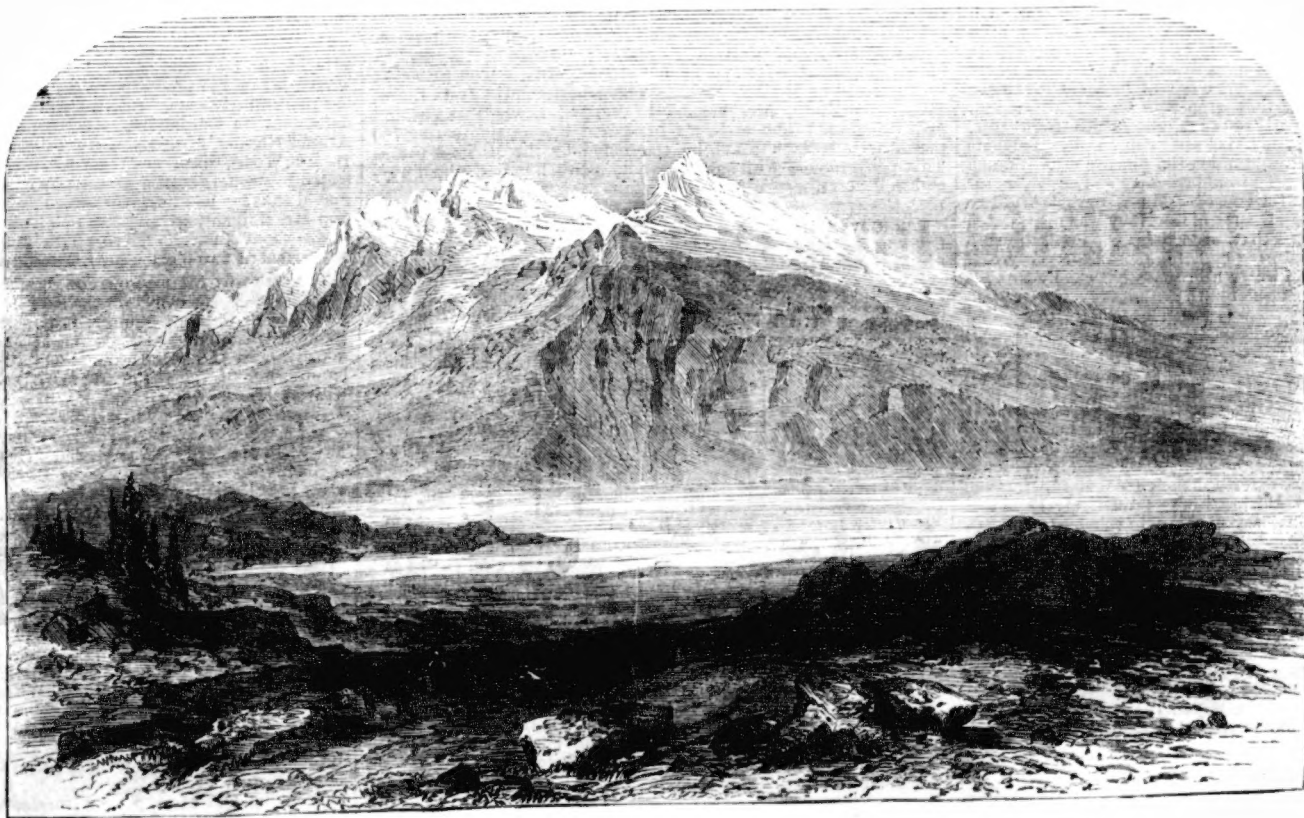
become apprentices until the age of twenty-one, of their mothers' owners, or of the Government, or of one of the emancipation societies; 2, Liberation, by redemption of actual slaves, either through their own agency or through that of the Government acting systematically and year by year, by means of an emancipation committee with an emancipation fund; 3, Immediate liberation of Government slaves, who will continue to be employed by the Government, and who will for five years after liberation, like all liberated slaves, remain under Government supervision.

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF MECKLENBURG.

SCENE IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

On the 8th inst. the German Parliament was like a stormy sea after a protracted calm. The discussion turned on the motion of some members from Mecklenburg, that the Reichstag should urge the Imperial Government to compel that Duchy to reform its medieval Constitution, so as to make a real representation of the people form part of it. It is expressly provided for in the Constitution of the Empire that all the separate States belonging to the Confederation must have Governments depending on a representation of the people. The Constitution of Mecklenburg knows of no representation, properly speaking. There is a House of Peers, by whose privileges the power of the Grand Dukes is greatly curtailed; but there is no House of Commons. The Landtag of

Mecklenburg, which is a combined one for both Grand Duchies, is composed of knights, who are members in virtue of their position, and the burgo-masters of the cities. The Landtag assembles usually in the open, either at Malchin or at Sternberg. It has no standing orders whatsoever, and no discussion in the modern style, but only a conversation in groups. When a division is to take place, the marshal of the Landtag, with his sergeants-at-arms, furiously beat the table before them with their rods. A member who thinks fit to account for his vote before the public, writes his arguments down, reads them aloud, no matter whether anybody listens to him or not, and then hands over his paper to the marshal. The paper is afterwards embodied with the official record of the bills, motions, and divisions. The sittings are public, even to such an extent that people standing round often step over the barriers and take



LAKE ON THE PLATEAU OF MONT CENIS.



part in the conversation. When the members discover this, they turn the intruders out, usually by sheer brute force; but they do not always discover it, for new faces belonging to persons who in the meantime have bought an estate entitling them to knighthood, every year make their appearance, while old ones, those of the gentry who have sold out, disappear. For there is no hereditary element in membership; property alone decides. There can be no doubt that the proprietors of knightly estates at all times, and of late more than ever, have grossly abused their power of imposing and distributing the public burdens; but it ought not to be quite forgotten that up to a very recent period this odd sample of a Constitution had spared Mecklenburg customs duties and protection.

The motion was supported by the Progressists, the National Liberals, and the Liberal Conservatives, and was opposed by the Conservatives, the South German Catholics, and the Particularists, and was finally carried by a considerable majority in the teeth of the Government. The storm broke out when the only member of the Socialist party now present in the Reichstag, Herr Bebel, the ivory-turkey from Saxony, rose to explain why he should vote with the Government and with the Conservatives. He was not very successful in stating the reasons which induced him to do so, but what was very clear was the way he fell foul of the Constitution of the Empire, as the most reactionary in the whole world, and as a mere sham, a "fig-leaf for naked Caesarism." Here he was interrupted by the Speaker, amid the vociferations of the Right side of the House. The Speaker, Herr Simpson, declared that if he continued in that strain, and abused the law of the land, he would ask leave of the House to impose silence upon him. (They have not yet found out here what is Parliamentary license and what is not; and it will take a long time before they do.) The Saxon working man was driven by the admonition into a more pugnacious mood. He continued by asserting that he should not regret it at all if the despotic Government of the Empire soon swallowed up the separate Governments altogether. That would only render it more easy for the people, rising in revolution, to overthrow the obstructions to liberty with a single blow. The bulwarks of liberty consisting in the Constitutions of the different States, on which once some stress might have been laid, were now nothing but a delusion and a snare. All Constitutions were a sham. Upon this the Speaker once more interrupted him, and inquired if he included in that reproach the Constitution of the Empire, in virtue of which he was sitting and speaking there. "Of course I do," replied Herr Bebel. "Then I ask the House if I am to allow this member to proceed?" A division took place, and the Noes had it, the National Liberals and the Progressists voting Yes, which vote Herr Laaser explained by observing that the German nation could afford to smile at the fancies of those who were accustomed to extol the deeds of the Commune of Paris. Here the scene ended, but long afterwards, excited groups conversed in the spacious lobby, and the question was duly argued whether the Reichstag should put up with Herr Bebel's abuse of the liberty of speech, or whether he should be turned out of the Assembly—a discussion reminding one strongly of the practices of the Mecklenburg Landtag, alluded to above, which had just called forth in the Reichstag such severe censure.

#### THE LOSS OF THE MEGÆRA.

A COURT-MARTIAL on Captain Thrupp and several officers and men of her Majesty's ship Megæra is now sitting on board the Duke of Wellington, in Portsmouth Harbour. At the opening of the court Captain Thrupp read a narrative of the circumstances attending the loss of the ship, adding that he had no complaint to make against any of the officers or crew. The gallant captain, in describing the position of the leak, said the water came into the ship in the same manner as it comes from a fire-plug in the street. When he decided to run to St. Paul's his intention was to examine the vessel and stop the leak, for he had then no idea that it would be necessary to land his crew. But after the frequent choking of the steam bilge-pumps with the pieces of iron, and in the face of the examinations made, not only by himself but by other officers, it would not have been safe to go on for a single day.

Mr. Mills, chief engineer of the Megæra, said that the means adopted for stopping the leak was the best under the circumstances, and that the plate would not have stood caulking. There was not sufficient fuel left to work the pumps at the required speed for 1800 miles, the distance from the nearest land, and he had no doubt that leaks would have sprung up in the defective places. In answer to Captain Thrupp, witness expressed his opinion that his commander would not have been justified had he risked being blown off the island.

Mr. Bannister, engineer's assistant, of Portsmouth Dockyard, stated that the piece of metal found in the pump was of iron such as he frequently met with on removing boilers from their seats in which corrosive action had taken place. He thought the decay of this piece had been a work of twelve months at least.

Mr. Barnaby, President of the Council of Construction of the Navy, described the condition of the ship as set forth in the Admiralty survey of 1866, and added that another examination was made in April, 1870. The report was in general terms, and did not give the actual thickness of plates at the water-line at that date. So far as the witness knew, the results of the survey were not communicated to Captain Thrupp or any of the officers, but they were told by the Admiralty instructions to take great care that the paint and cement were not allowed to get off. On being asked if he could account for the bottom having been "pitted" in some parts, Mr. Barnaby said that the ship was in constant peril of having a hole worn through the bottom, where the cement did not exist, from the wash of bilge-water, to say nothing of the galvanic action of copper in its neighbourhood. The oxidation of iron nearly always shows itself in pits, whether that oxidation is or is not caused by galvanic action; but when there is galvanic action the pits are usually much cleaner and more decayed. The oxidation by age or salt water would usually be in pits. In the course of Mr. Barnaby's evidence a report of the late Chief Constructor of the Navy was read, dated July, 1866, in which he stated that, after being repaired, the ship might remain fit for service during eighteen months or two years. The plates between wind and water all round the vessel were very thin; and although it was considered that the ship, if required, might be used for temporary service, the officials were of opinion that she would shortly require to be doubled in the parts named. The plates referred to were never doubled or removed. Witness believed that not more than two or three of the plates were replaced by new ones. When asked whether the survey of April, 1870, was so thorough as to be quite satisfactory as to the ship's seaworthiness, Mr. Barnaby declined to give an opinion.

Joseph Peters, foreman of the fitters in Sheerness Dockyard, and who was at Devonport when the boilers and engines were put into the ship seven years ago, described the course of repairs then undergone by the Megæra. During his examination he was told by the President that he need say nothing to criminate himself. Nor (interposed the Judge-Advocate) need you, as an official of the Government, say anything which might be impolitic as regards the public service. The President remarked that the Court had nothing to do with that; the witness was sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, unless it should criminate himself. The Judge-Advocate said he had only told the witness what was the law of the land, and could give chapter and verse for it. The President doubted whether the law of the land was as it was stated. The matter then dropped. William Owen, assistant master shipwright, who acted as foreman at Devonport in 1864, and James Alexander Bell, the diver on board the Megæra, and other witnesses were subsequently examined.

THE SENATUS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, by fourteen against thirteen votes, decided, on Saturday, to recommend to the University court that all existing regulations in favour of the admission of the lady medical students should be rescinded—thus leaving their case an open question.

#### MUSIC.

THIS week nothing but repetition performances have been given at Covent Garden Theatre, and upon these we need not dwell. It is necessary, however, to go back to the Friday and Saturday of last week, briefly to notice representations of "Il Flauto Magico" and "Lucia di Lammermoor." In each of these popular though very different operas one or more parts were sustained by new hands. Thus, on Friday, we had a new Tamino in Signor Vizzani, a new Papageno in Signor Mendiorez, a new Papagena in Mdlle. Colombo, and a new Astrafiamante in Mdlle. Marimon. A few words will sum up the result of these efforts. Signor Vizzani was overweighed by Mozart's music, which is unfit for a tenorino. Signor Mendiorez acquitted himself very well, and made a great step in advance. Mdlle. Colombo did little; but Mdlle. Marimon sang the Queen of Night's bravura airs with rare facility. She made nothing of the part in a dramatic sense, but the audience forgave that when listening to her voice. Mdlle. Titiens was the same Pamina as of old, and Signor Foli earned much applause in Sarastro's fine music. There was a crowded audience. "Lucia di Lammermoor" presented a new heroine in Mdlle. Devries, whose intelligent singing and acting have already made her a favourite to some extent. She was slightly too demonstrative in the more impassioned situations, and endeavoured to atone for the natural weakness of her voice by additional exertion. Both were mistakes. Mdlle. Devries should trust to the quiet intensity of which she now and then affords examples, and should give her voice natural play rather than strain it to the point of false intonation. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Mapleson's new prima donna is a very useful artist. Signor Fancelli (Edgar), Signor Mendiorez (Henry), and Signor Antonucci (Raymond) respectively exerted themselves to good purpose.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday need not detain us very long. Its programme contained a little of Mendelssohn's best music—to wit, the sixth organ sonata and the "Melusine" overture. The former was played exceedingly well by Dr. Stainer, of Magdalen—one of our best English executants upon the king of instruments. The latter is too difficult even for Mr. Mann's orchestra to render in perfection. Mendelssohn himself used to admit that he had gone too far. An early overture of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's—"Romeo and Juliet"—opened the concert in an interesting manner, not alone for its merit, which is great, but because it comes from the pen of an English composer who seldom has a hearing. The other items were Beethoven's symphony in D (No. 2), sundry vocal pieces contributed by Madame Colombo and Signor Foli, and Bach's fugue in C, played by Dr. Stainer.

The Monday Popular Concerts entered upon their fourteenth season, in St. James's Hall, on Monday, and did so in the most successful way. A great crowd filled the room, and manifested throughout the performance the enjoyment which good classical music brings to cultivated tastes. There was nothing particularly new in the programme, but everything was exceedingly good, as amateurs will admit when we state that Schubert's quartet in A minor, Dussek's sonata in B flat, for piano and violin, Beethoven's thirty-two variations in C minor, and Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor were played. These are works which have gone beyond criticism, as beyond the need of praise; we, therefore, shall say only that their performance was admirable in the strictest sense of the word. The quartet was played by Madame Néruda, MM. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti—names which are a guarantee of excellence; and the pianoforte music had an unapproachable exponent in Madame Arabella Goddard—an artist to whom difficulties are unknown, whose intelligence equals her manipulative skill, and who has long consecrated both to the highest purposes. Madame Goddard was applauded in the warmest manner after her execution of Beethoven's difficult and rarely-heard variations; while the last movement of Dussek's sonata—in which Madame Néruda was her worthy associate—had to be repeated. Mr. Sims Reeves sang "Deeper and deeper still," as well as "The Requital" (encored), and never did so with greater power. Sir Julius Benedict accompanied him.

Exeter Hall was filled on Wednesday evening, when the Oratorio Concerts began their fourth season with a performance of "Jephthah," under the direction of Mr. J. Barnby. We have already stated that the choir has been increased to secure greater choral effects, and the first essay under these new conditions proved, on the whole, satisfactory. The body of voice is full, compact, and fresh; while the precision obtained leaves little to desire. Mr. Barnby's orchestra remains as it was, and is made up of players holding a high rank in their profession. "Jephthah" has frequently been discussed of late, and we need only say that Mr. Arthur Sullivan's additional accompaniments were again used, to the manifest improvement of Handel's meagre score. The soloists were Madame de Wilhorst, Miss Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Winn, of whom the ladies did fairly well, though hardly coming up to the requirements of somewhat exacting music. Mr. Winn was acceptable; and Mr. Reeves superlatively good, seeming as though he had renewed his youth without losing his ripe experience. Anything finer than his delivery of Jephthah's music it is impossible to conceive. By the simple force of his consummate skill he touched every heart with a feeling for the Hebrew warrior's anguish. To enter upon details is unnecessary. Enough that our great tenor was never more worthy of himself.

Mdlle. Heilbron, a youthful pianist, gave a concert in St. George's Hall, on Thursday evening, when she took part in the "Kreutzer" sonata, and played some solos of a less exacting nature.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will inaugurate their fortieth season with a performance of Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," to be given in Exeter Hall on Friday evening next. The principal vocalists will be Madame Lemmens Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Miss Sofia Vinta, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Brandon. The society's band and chorus, numbering 700 performers, will, as usual, be conducted by Sir Michael Costa. This performance will be the society's five hundred and forty-eighth concert.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.—Mr. James Beal has received the following letter from the Home Secretary:—"Sir,—The subject of the local government of the metropolis has received the attentive consideration of her Majesty's Government. It is with much regret that I have to inform you that, having regard to the magnitude of the question and the time which must necessarily have been allotted to its discussion and passage through Parliament, they found it impossible to include it among the measures which it will be their duty to submit to Parliament during the coming Session.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. A. BRUCE.—James Beal, Esq., &c."

SIR R. P. COLLIER.—Sir R. P. Collier took his seat as a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last, as a necessary preliminary to his qualifying for the new Appellate Court. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is stated to have forwarded an official protest against Sir R. Collier's immediate transfer to one of the paid Judgeships of the Final Court of Appeal. The Judicial Committee Act provided that no one should be so elevated without being a Judge in one of the courts at Westminster; and Sir R. Cockburn considers the appointment of Sir R. Collier as a Judge of Common Pleas for a few days, preparatory to his being placed on the bench in the new Appellate Court, a colourable evasion of the Act.

HEAVY GALE.—During a very severe south-westerly gale, on the 14th inst., the Whitehaven life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution put off and saved the crew of four men belonging to the smack Denison Lass, of Skye. They had taken to their small boat, which was swamped by the heavy seas just as the men had been taken from it into the life-boat. This service was accomplished in the presence of large crowds, who had assembled on the piers, and who greeted the brave life-boat men with loud cheers on their return with the rescued men. The Life-Boat Society's boat at Lytham has also done good service, during the past few days, in putting off twice to the French brig Jeune Colombe and saving the crew of six men; and, on a subsequent occasion, bring ashore four men forming the crew of the schooner Jubilee, of Preston, which like the other vessel, had stranded on the Horse Bank, off the coast of Lancashire. While the late heavy gale was at its height the Brantton life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution was instrumental in saving seven men from the wreck of the foreign ship Nigrita. The institution's life-boat at Pembrey got the French vessel Pierre Desirée off the Hooper sands, and brought her and her crew of four men into harbour; and the Brook, Isle of Wight, life-boat of the institution saved the whole of the crew from the barge Cassandra, wrecked in Compton Bay.

#### THE IRISH HOME-RULE QUESTION.

MR. BUTT, M.P., AT GLASGOW.

A VERY crowded meeting was, on Tuesday night, held in the city of Glasgow to hear Mr. Butt, M.P., dilate on "Home Rule," especially in reference to Mr. Gladstone's late speech at Aberdeen. The crowds anxious to obtain admittance were very great, and not one half were gratified. A street 50 ft. wide in front of the principal entrance was packed by an interested but orderly crowd. At least an hour before the advertised time the private entrance was quite besieged, and many ribs suffered, though not seriously. Mr. Butt himself had the greatest difficulty in obtaining an entrance.

The chairman (Mr. Ferguson) had for a time to apologise for the hon. gentleman's absence, stating as an excuse that Mr. Butt had had many a fight in election matters and otherwise, but the toughest had been his attempt to enter the City-hall of Glasgow, the obstruction being caused by crowds. In opening the meeting the chairman said he was for Home Rule by legitimate means, if possible; if not, then he was prepared for illegitimate means.

Mr. Butt, in his opening remarks, said the vast crowds present were a good omen for Ireland. He made his appearance in the hope; and his object was, to place both before the Irish inhabitants of Glasgow, and, indeed, the Scottish inhabitants generally, a plain statement of what was sought in the new movement for nationality of which the last year had witnessed the inauguration. He had faith and confidence enough in the strength and power of the Irish race to know that if they honestly took up that movement, determined to carry it through, they would do it. He had also, he said, faith in the wisdom of the British people, that if they made, not the aristocracy, but the masses of the English people who had no interest in opposing Ireland, understand that they sought nothing but what was fair and just, their voice would be turned in their favour in demanding fair play and justice for Ireland. An historical narrative followed, and, in the course of his remarks, he maintained that the Irish people could not have free institutions in Ireland without having a Parliament of their own; and having a grievance, if the English Minister disregarded it, the people were really likely to have another insurrection to remedy it. They had been told that the Church question was a great grievance, and that its abolition would satisfy the Irish people. How little they knew of the Irish people who said that! He wished to speak of Mr. Gladstone with every mark of personal respect, and he believed he had in his heart—and he (Mr. Butt) only wished he would carry it out to the full extent—the good of Ireland. He believed they were under a Minister anxious to do good to Ireland. At Aberdeen Mr. Gladstone had asked, What do you want? The answer was, we want free government, without which no country is prosperous. He saw that day in a Scotch paper, and in the Leeds Mercury, something not very civil to himself; but, besides, it was actually said that the verdict lately given in Dublin called for the suppression of trial by jury in Ireland. On that jury were some of the most respectable men in Dublin. They were not sympathisers with crime; seven were Protestants, and all of them were men of whom no man in Dublin would believe they did not decide honestly and according to truth. This he was very unwilling to say; but no mere conventional etiquette would prevent him doing justice to his countrymen. He maintained the verdict was a just one (that is, he said, right). If that trial had taken place before an English jury—judging from the verdicts English juries have given—these would have been no hesitation in arriving at the same result. What he objected to was this, that English and other papers decided on evidence they did not hear, yet still they were calling for suppression of trial by jury in Ireland. Surely no English Minister of the present day would be mad enough to make such a declaration of war against the whole of Ireland. He believed in his conscience that if Irishmen could carry on a federal union they would achieve all that the most ardent Nationalist could wish. It was the only chance of enrolling themselves together. What, then, were they to do? They ought to lay their case, and to spend some time in doing it, before the English people, and in that name he included the Scotch. He had such confidence in the English masses, in their political wisdom and generosity, that if they appealed honestly to them they would join Irishmen in their demands for Ireland. He hoped that at the next general election the National party would be able to return at least eighty members pledged to Home Rule. He concluded by hoping that an association would be founded in Glasgow for obtaining Home Rule for Ireland; but, in the mean time, the local Irishmen should work every way they could, by argument and reason. But on the day of action they should remember that they had the electoral franchise, and that they ought not to give it to anyone who was not in favour of Home Rule.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Butt at the close of the meeting.

#### THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE hearing of the Tichborne case was resumed on Friday week, when the cross-examination of Bogle, the old negro servant of the Doughty family, was brought to a close. The next witness was Patrick Hogan, formerly a private in the 6th Dragoon Guards, who identified the claimant as Roger Tichborne. He was followed by Sergeant James Cairns, who was once in the same regiment, and who also gave evidence recognising the claimant as the man whom he had known more than twenty years ago. Mrs. Cairns, wife of the last witness, and Mr. John Andrews, whose father was called on the preceding Wednesday, added their testimony in the plaintiff's favour. Colonel Franklin Lushington, the nominal defendant in the action, was then examined at some length. Arnold Hamlet, formerly troop sergeant in the 6th Dragoons, and Henry Wood, once head gardener at Tichborne, having been called in support of the claimant's case, Sergeant Ballantine intimated that he had no witnesses to go on with except Mr. Holmes and Mr. Baigent, whose proofs he had not read. He expected witnesses from Australia on the 25th inst. The Court accordingly adjourned at two o'clock until Tuesday.

The case was resumed on Tuesday, when additional evidence of identification was called on the side of the claimant. The witnesses were Captain Sankey, R.N., who knew Roger Tichborne when he was quartered at Clonmel; Mr. James Holmes, formerly a private in the 6th Dragoon Guards; Mr. Henry Maccalini, bandmaster of the regiment; Dr. David Leslie, who often dined with Tichborne when he was in the Army; Patrick Barry, who was once in the Carabiniers; Mr. R. H. Cohen, who had frequent opportunities of seeing Tichborne when a Cornet in the Dragoons; Mr. J. P. Linder, who had been farrier in the G Troop of the regiment; Mr. J. Marks, also of the Carabiniers; Martin Burke, a commissionaire; Mr. Timothy Marks, now a sergeant in the Sherwood Rangers; and Mr. H. M. Powell, formerly Roger Tichborne's music master.

On Wednesday the witnesses called were Mrs. Ann Noble, wife of the farm bailiff at Tichborne; Mr. Henry Noble, her husband; the Rev. Thomas Meyrick, a Catholic priest in Bristol, who had known Roger Tichborne many years ago, and was with him at Stonyhurst; Mrs. Eleanor Smith, whose late husband was bailiff to a former Baronet; Mr. James Howleston, who had been acquainted with Roger in his earlier years; Mr. William Cooper, a resident at Alresford; and Mr. William Bailey, landlord of the Anchor Inn, at Rockley. The whole of these swore positively to the identification of the claimant as Roger Tichborne. During the day, in answer to a question from the Judge, Sergeant Ballantine said he could not say when this class of witnesses would be exhausted. It was impossible for him to limit his case, and as long as he had respectable witnesses as to identity he was bound to call them. "Then," said the Lord Chief Justice, "you have no idea when your case will end?" "Not the least," replied the learned Sergeant. The hearing now stands adjourned until Monday next.



## THE KELLY TRIAL AT DUBLIN.

The trial of Robert Kelly for the murder of Chief Constable Talbot came to a conclusion last week, and was as singular in its result as it was remarkable in its course. Popular sympathy was strongly expressed in favour of the prisoner, who had to be guarded by the military on his way to and from between the gaol and the Courthouse. The grounds of defence were—first, that Kelly did not fire the shot; and, second, that even if he did, he was not guilty of murder, because it was not the wound, but the treatment of it by Dr. Stokes, that caused Talbot's death. In conducting the case a great deal of excited feeling was displayed by counsel; as specimens of the scenes that arose in consequence we give the following, which occurred on Nov. 9:—

Mr. Falkiner, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said he should contend that the immediate cause of death was the treatment in the hospital, such treatment not being *bona fide*, but reckless. The Court, however, determined that they would direct the jury that this would constitute no defence, and that they must adhere to the rule laid down in "The Queen v. Pym," that he who inflicts a dangerous wound is responsible for its consequences, although in the treatment of the wound *bona fide* by a surgeon or surgeons who apply the best of their skill and judgment, their mistake in determining what they do, or their unskillfulness in what they do, is the immediate cause of death. In the course of the argument Mr. Butt said: I propose to take up the evidence bit by bit in a fair and candid spirit, and to show you where there is evidence of *bona fides*. The Lord Chief Baron: If I thought it was for the purpose of instructing the Judge in a legal argument I would allow it to be done; if I thought it was done for the purpose of influencing the jury I would promptly stop it. Mr. Butt: And if I persevered? The Lord Chief Baron: I would call the Sheriff; but that is an impossible case. Mr. Butt: I don't know that. The Lord Chief Baron: With you it would be impossible. Mr. Butt: I shall always defer to your Lordship's opinion. Lord Chief Baron: You generally do so; but I mean the case you allude to would be impossible with you or any counsel. Mr. Butt: I believe that is so; I am quite sure you would not do what you say unless I deserved it, and I am equally sure that I would not deserve it. The Lord Chief Baron: I never had the slightest approach to a necessity for it, but I would do it if necessary. Mr. Butt: Certainly. Mr. Falkiner then resumed his address, and argued that there was not sufficient identification; that it was probable the prisoner had been induced to screen the murderer by taking the pistol from him and aiding his escape; and that in doing so he was no worse than ten thousand of his fellow-countrymen who sympathized with him. He asked what was the meaning of the military display in the Courthouse and along the streets as the prisoner was being removed? Did it not mean that the murderer, whoever he might be, had enlisted the sympathies of thousands of his fellow-countrymen, who would have assisted him in escaping? Sergeant Armstrong replied on behalf of the Crown. He told the jury they would have nothing to do with the question of the operation in the hospital. If the prisoner fired the shot that inflicted the wound and Talbot died, he was guilty of the murder. That was the law of England. He was astonished to hear prisoner's counsel say that there were tens of thousands of Irishmen ready to assist the assassin. He trusted in God that that was not true of his country; for if it was, then all that had been said of the blood-thirsty character of Ireland would be too true, and no man would be safe in a State where they were supposed to exist under constitutional laws. The prisoner had no defence, and instead of arguments his counsel stigmatised all the honourable and honest medical men, regardless of the interests of truth and justice. Indeed, they had quoted Lord Brougham to show that everything was subordinate to the interests of their client—everything—even decency. Mr. Falkiner rose in a very excited manner, and called upon Sergeant Armstrong to withdraw his last observation immediately, or he would make him do so out of court. Sergeant Armstrong said he would withdraw nothing, and a scene occurred. Mr. Falkiner insisted that the observation should be withdrawn, as it affected his honour as a gentleman. The Chief Justice ordered him to take his seat. Both Judges and the leading counsel on both sides endeavoured to speak at the same time. Mr. Falkiner said the Chief Justice had no right to call him "Sir." The Chief Justice called the Sheriff, in order to place Mr. Falkiner under arrest. The Chief Baron said there had been more excess shown by counsel during this trial than during any other that he knew of, and he desired it not to go forth to the world that this was the way in which courts of justice in Ireland were in the habit of being conducted; and he must now say that if anyone offered to make another observation he would deal summarily with him. The Chief Justice said that, as Mr. Falkiner, without appealing to the Court, had threatened to make Sergeant Armstrong retract his observation out of court, he would take very good care that Mr. Falkiner would do nothing of the sort, and he ordered him peremptorily to resume his seat. Sergeant Armstrong continued his address, and repeated all that he had said, in very strong language. He argued with great ability, on the evidence, and denied that evidence could be taken in a court of justice as to the credit of a man who was dead. The three witnesses examined to prove Talbot unworthy of credit all spoke from their knowledge of facts in which they themselves were concerned. One of them was solicitor for all the Fenians who were convicted on Talbot's testimony, and the other two were persons who had been charged by him with Fenianism. Jury after jury had convicted innumerable Fenians on the testimony of the deceased man, and while he was living they never dared to raise a question of his credit as a witness; and Sergeant Armstrong denounced as mean, un-Christian, illegal, and diabolical, the defence set up by the prisoner—that the man who informed his Sovereign of a conspiracy to destroy life and property was unworthy of belief, and that those who caused his death would be doing a service to Heaven. At the conclusion of this speech there was applause in court.

The Lord Chief Baron, in charging the jury, on the 10th, said the law provided that in every

trial for homicide the cause of death should be shown to the tribunal. For this purpose the law provided that the coroner's inquest should be held immediately after the commission of the alleged offence, and the inquiry was an essential part of the case for the prosecution. The Crown, having offered evidence of the cause of death, opened up to the prisoner the privilege, and perhaps imposed upon his counsel the duty, of sifting and inquiring into the whole of the evidence brought forward by the Crown to sustain the charge. Having stated that it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt, still it was a solemn obligation on them also to inquire into all the circumstances and weigh the evidence carefully, and not to act on a mere doubt, which might only amount to a fancy of the possibility of innocence. The law did not define what was reasonable, but left that to the common sense of the jury—such common sense as they would apply in the ordinary affairs of life. The Court had felt bound to lay down a rule as to the law of the land on an important question in the trial—namely, that he who inflicts a dangerous wound is responsible for the consequences, whether death was caused immediately or immediately by the wound so inflicted. As that was the law, and after hearing a great deal of the investigation, the Court had felt bound to reject any evidence by which it was proposed to prove that death was occasioned by mistake in determining the operation, or in the process of it. There had been some misrepresentation respecting the words *bona fides*, as if the absence of *bona fides* meant *malice fides*. That, indeed, did not form part of the prisoner's defence, and if it did it would be absolutely extravagant, upon the evidence, to say that there was any wicked design on the part of Dr. Stokes, or those who assisted at the operation, to effect the death of Talbot by unskillful treatment in the progress of the operation. As to the identification of the prisoner—Talbot's first identification not having been made on oath—was not in itself evidence; but it was evidence against the prisoner, by reason of having been made in his presence. He had an opportunity of denying it, and he remained silent. It had been suggested that a man of Talbot's experience would know that the man brought in custody of several policemen was either there on suspicion of having fired the shot, or that he was there for the express purpose of being identified. However, he had recognised the prisoner on that occasion, and had again recognised him on oath the same day. The prisoner cross-examined Talbot, and asked him what was there more than one person in the archway? What motive could have actuated the prisoner to ask that question unless it sprang from the consciousness that he and Talbot were in that archway together? Having commented on the fact that Talbot had had opportunities of obtaining knowledge of the prisoner's appearance, having twice drunk with him at the same counter, and Talbot having stated that he knew the prisoner's appearance, his Lordship proceeded to refer to the evidence given as to Talbot being unworthy of belief. He said they should be very cautious as to the use they made of evidence as to a man's credit when that man was in his grave and unable to answer his accusers. Besides, what motive could Talbot have had at the time to make a false statement when he believed he was dying? As to the theory that the pistol had changed hands, that was highly improbable, or almost impossible, that there could have been a changing of pistols and an accession of cartridges between the time the witness Shields heard the groan and the prisoner was seen running away. The charge occupied nearly four hours in delivery. The jury, before retiring, asked for the bullets and pistol referred to in the course of the evidence, and the map of the locality in which the murder was committed. They subsequently returned into court and asked for the pieces of lead that had been found in the vicinity of the atlas at the post-mortem examination. At half-past six, the Judges having retired in the mean time, the jury came into court and asked that they should be sent for. Their Lordships arrived at ten minutes past seven, and, having taken their seats on the bench, the prisoner was again placed at the bar, and appeared quite as calm and unconcerned as throughout the previous days of the trial. The names of the jurors having been called over, the issue paper was handed down to the Clerk of the Crown, who announced the finding—"Not guilty."

The Solicitor-General having stated, in reply to the Court, that there was another charge against the prisoner, he was remanded, and the Court adjourned.

## LONDON POLICE COURTS.

**THE PROFESSIONAL FIRE-RAISER.**—At the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, William Anthony, a blacksmith, aged twenty-one years, who at the time of his apprehension, six weeks ago, was dwelling in Parker-street, Drury-lane, was taken before Mr. Paget, on remand, charged with arson. Mr. Polard, barrister, instructed by Mr. Polard and Mr. Hodgson, of the Treasury solicitor's office, conducted the prosecution. Daniel Chester, a police-constable, 92 S, stated that on March 30 last he was on duty in Hampstead, and there were two fires that night—the first on the premises of Mr. Potter, opposite the fire-engine station, and the second in the workshops of Mr. Clowser, a builder, in Prince's-court, Hampstead. The first broke out at half-past ten o'clock and the second at half-past twelve. He went through Prince's-court several times, and passed Mr. Clowser's workshops each time on the same night, and there was no appearance of fire. Everything was safe within a few minutes of the fire breaking out and the prisoner calling the engine. John Andrews, a fireman, said he was called by the prisoner to a fire in Newman-street, Oxford-street, on June 30, 1870, and he paid him for the call. The prisoner gave him a receipt for the money, and signed his name as John Smith, No. 145, Langham-street. George Greenham, police sergeant, of the detective department in Scotland-yard, produced three well-executed plans of the premises in Hampstead which were destroyed by fire on March 30, 1871, comprising also the dwelling of Mrs. Culverhouse, who saw a man resembling the prisoner throw a light into Mr. Clowser's workshop through a broken pane of glass. This light fell upon some shavings, and the place was soon in a blaze, and

was burnt down. The prisoner on his way home gave information of a third fire on the same night in the shop of Mrs. Turner, a widow and corn-chandler, whose premises were burnt down. The prisoner received a reward for calling the fire-escape and conductor to the fire. Mr. Polard said he was now going into the case of a very large fire at Murrell's coal wharf, in Narrow-street, Ratcliff, on April 30, 1871, which he found was caused by the prisoner, who called the engine and was paid the reward for so doing. John Barton, fireman in charge of the engine and station in Ratcliff, said that he was called by the prisoner, on April 30, 1871, to a fire which he said was raging in Narrow-street, at a hay and straw depot. He went to the fire with the manual engine, and discovered that Murrell's coal wharf was on fire. The wharf was parted from the street by a pair of high gates, formed of beams of wood 2 in. apart. The fire was a serious one, and he sent the prisoner back to the station for the steam fire-engine. He paid the prisoner for calling the engine and pumping on the fire; and, in consequence of instructions he had previously received from Captain Shaw, the chief of the fire brigade, he put some questions to the prisoner, who said he was returning from Limehouse, where he had been on a visit to his sister, and saw the flames on the wharf and two men trying to batter down the front gates and get in. He asked the prisoner his name, address, and business, and he said his name was John Smith, that he lived at No. 7, John's-place, Lower Shadwell, and that he was a blacksmith. There was no street, alley, or court named John's-place, Lower Shadwell. Charles Murrell said he lived at the wharf in Narrow-street, and that he went round the wharf and everything was safe at half-past eleven on April 30. He was called on the following morning at twenty minutes before two, and there was then straw on fire upon the wharf near a stable and shed. The fire extended, and destroyed the wharf and 1700 tons of coal. Everything was destroyed except the house he lived in, and some horses in the stables, which were got out alive. Two police-constables, named Tabor and Chappell, passed Murrell's wharf several times up to five minutes before two on the night of April 30, and saw no light on the wharf and no appearance of fire. They believed the fire on the wharf was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Henry Charles Murrell confirmed the material parts of his relative's evidence, and said the damage done was from £6000 to £60000. Mr. Polard said there were three policies of insurance effected on the wharf, coals, and premises, £9000 was paid by the fire offices. Firemen were then called, who proved that the prisoner had given the name of John Smith and false addresses, and had signed the receipts "John Smith" when he received the usual gratuity. Mr. Polard said, as the hour was getting late, and there were summonses and day charges to be heard, he proposed another adjournment until the 22nd of the present month, when the prisoner could be again brought up and remanded, pro forma, until the 30th, when he could be completed, and the prisoner committed for trial at the December Sessions of the Central Criminal Court. The cases now amounted to 114. Mr. Paget: "One hundred and fourteen cases of incendiaryism against the prisoner! I do hope you are not going to bring 114 prosecutors and their witnesses, prisoner, and policemen before me." Mr. Polard said he was anxious to shorten the case as much as possible consistently with the interests of justice. Every day they obtained fresh information about the prisoner, who had in two years set fire to 114 places and caused immense losses. Inspector Clarke, the detective officer, had been engaged in the investigation of those cases for six weeks daily, and had not done with them yet. The prisoner denied the statements of all the witnesses concerning him, and denied that he had ever called the engines or fire-escapes. Mr. Paget told the prisoner that numerous witnesses had identified him. The prisoner said they were all mistaken. Mr. Paget said if the prisoner would give him the names and addresses of any witnesses he wished to call, he would summon them. The prisoner said he hoped the magistrate would send him to the next Old Bailey Sessions, without allowing another session to pass over before he was committed. Mr. Paget said the case was a most important one, and must not be hurried. The prisoner could not be committed for trial at the next sessions, which commenced next week. He should comply with the request of counsel, and remand the prisoner again until Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

**AN IMPUDENT THIEF.**—At the Mansion House, on Tuesday, James Pearce, calling himself a blacksmith, was brought before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, who sat for the Lord Mayor, charged with an assault and a daring attempt to commit a robbery. The circumstances were extraordinary, and the relation of them appeared to excite much surprise in the court. On Tuesday, about mid-day, Mr. William Paull, an agent in Wood-street for a Scottish manufacturer, stopped to speak to Mr. James Leighton, a friend of his, in Cheapside; and while he was so engaged the prisoner, coming from behind, went before him, and snatching the gold guard-chain of his watch, which was very strong, pulled with great force until he broke it at the swivel. Mr. Paull managed to retain both the watch and broken chain, in spite of the suddenness and violence of the attack. The prisoner, escaping for the moment, ran down Friday-street, but was soon captured and given into custody. He gave an address in Wilson-street, Somers Town; but time had not admitted of its being verified or otherwise before the prisoner was brought before the Court. It appeared that the strong gold guard-chain had snapped at the place where it bore the hall-mark of the Goldsmiths' Company. Sir Robert Carden said it was one of the most impudent robberies he had ever known in his long experience as a magistrate. Being asked if he had anything to say to the charge, the prisoner, with much effrontery, replied he had not, if it was the intention of the Alderman to send him for trial. Sir R. Carden

said that was his intention, and he committed the prisoner forthwith to Newgate for trial.

**A SON PROSECUTED BY HIS FATHER.**—At the Thames Police Court, on Monday, a lad, aged seventeen, named Hyman Wertheimer, was charged by his father, a Russian Jew, with stealing £3. According to the prosecutor's statement, the boy robbed his father in Russia, and then left him and came to England. The father followed him, and found him in Palestine-place, Bethnal-green, within the walls of an institution called the "London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews." The father persuaded the lad to leave the building and return home with him. Two days afterwards the son broke open a box and stole £3. The prosecutor would forgive the lad and withdraw from the prosecution if he would return with him to Russia. The son had refused to do so, and the father had no alternative but to prosecute his son for the robbery in London. In cross-examination the father denied that he had prosecuted his son because the lad had intended to become a convert to Christianity. Mr. Wolkenberg, a missionary, said the father was much annoyed at the determination of his son to become a convert to Christianity, and had preferred this charge to prevent him. Mr. Lushington said the intended conversion of the prisoner to Christianity had been imported into the case. He had nothing whatever to do with that, and should not entertain the question for one moment. The evidence for the prosecution was very unsatisfactory, and he should discharge the prisoner.

**SINGULAR CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO EXTORT MONEY.**—Mrs. Sarah Thornber, the wife of a chemist, living at Bedford, was charged at the borough petty sessions, on Monday, with endeavouring to extort money from Mr. John Morgan, accountant to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, living at Clapham. A young woman named Margaretta Jones, was, it appears, confined at the defendant's house, and shortly afterwards a letter signed "S. Thornber" was sent to Mr. Morgan, who is a married man, stating that the writer had "discovered the secret" between him and M. J., and adding "I think it right you should make me a present of £20, as I can assure you my husband has not the least idea I am writing to you, and also that I have discovered the secret. Neither shall he do so if you will send what I ask, for my lips shall be closed for ever. I am drove to do this, though it pains me greatly. I am in trouble about a bill that my husband is not aware of, and I am expecting every day he will find me out; so I think one good turn deserves another, as you must know your character lays entirely in me keeping the secret." Letters signed "S. T." were subsequently received by Mr. Morgan, threatening him with exposure unless the writer heard from him. Mr. Morgan stated that he and his solicitor, Mr. White, called on the defendant on Sept. 11, at Bedford, and in the course of conversation Mrs. Thornber admitted, in the presence of her husband, that the signature to the first letter was hers. She denied all the others. In cross-examination, Mr. Morgan said that he had known Miss Jones for some fourteen years; that he has been acting trustee for her since she became of age, some fifteen months ago; and that he had corresponded with her on "business and other matters." He had received one or two letters from her, under cover to Miss Lovell, 125, Oxford-street, and had once seen her while she was lodging at Mr. Thornber's, sen., Bedford. That interview took place by appointment. He wrote on that occasion the following letter:—"Darling Maggie,—Missed the train. Be on the bridge on Monday morning punctually at ten o'clock, as I shall not fail to be there." Telegraphed to her in the course of the same day to come to London, and she came. On being asked whether he ever stayed at Peterborough with Miss Jones, Mr. Straight, the prosecutor's counsel, told him not to answer the question, and the Bench ruled that the question was inadmissible. Mr. F. Netherliff, the expert, proved that all the letters were in the handwriting of the person who wrote the first letter. The defendant's solicitor stated that there was a perfect defence—the proof that defendant never wrote the letters. The Bench committed Mrs. Thornber for trial, but accepted bail—two sureties in £50 each, and her husband in £100.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 10.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. W. BABRAGE, Bristol, butcher—W. DUGDALE, Southampton, machinist—J. GROSVENOR, West Rindall Ferry, grocer—W. and E. HOLDEN, Barbours, builders—E. T. LANGSTAFF, Middlesbrough—J. ORAM and J. PATTEN, Southampton, grocers—J. SWINDELLS, Hulme, beer retailer—H. VEBBON, jun., Prestegon, chemist—W. WATKINS, Ross—W. WILLIAMSON, Peterborough, fishmonger—S. YOUNG, Ea. Grinstead, beerhouse keeper.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—R. BIRRELL, Glasgow, wholesale grocer—S. McDONALD, Glasgow, carter—J. R. SWANN, Edinburgh, timber merchant—J. STALKER, Dingwall, watchmaker.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

**BANKRUPTS.**—A. HAMILTON, Pall-mall-place—A. REMMETT, Kensington—H. CARTELL, Scarborough, cab proprietor—W. DALE, Weston-super-Mare, chemist—A. FLINT, Carlisle, market gardener—W. GLEW, Birtall, miller—G. H. INGMAN, Southampton, tutor—S. G. WILKINS, Leeds, cloth merchant—J. WALKER, Herne Bay—E. WILLISFORD, Derby, elastic web manufacturer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. G. STEVENSON, Kilmarnock, saddler—J. OMAN, Edinburgh, builder—D. C. MACKINTOSH, Edinburgh, watchmaker—E. M'ARTHUR, Airdrie, spirit-dealer—J. BOWMAN, Forfar, tailor.

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Highgate. Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
This Hospital depends entirely on voluntary support.  
The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.  
Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoares; Messrs.  
Herries. SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

**THE RUPTURE SOCIETY.—**Patron, his  
Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.  
This Society was established in the year 1861 for the purpose  
of supplying trusses to the necessitous classes.  
The number of patients assisted by the Society to Midsummer  
last was 57,057. Within the last three years more than 400  
letters have been sent to the clergy of the poorer districts in  
London for distribution among their parishioners.  
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received  
by the bankers, Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street, E.C.; the Collector  
Mr. Geo. Henry Leah, jun., 73, Park-street, Grosvenor-square,  
W.; and by the Secretary, at No. 27, Great James-street,  
Belford-row, W.C.  
By order, WM. MORELEY TAYLER, Secretary.

**GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL,**  
Caledonian-road, N.—The New Ward, lately opened,  
cannot be fully occupied for WANT OF FUNDS. Bankers—  
Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.; and Messrs. Barnett and  
Co. GEORGE REID, Secretary.

**ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC**  
HOSPITAL, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, E.C.  
The great enlargement of the Hospital necessitates an urgent  
APPEAL for AID to meet current expenses. Annual sub-  
scriptions are especially solicited.  
An average of 15,000 out-patients and 1000 in-patients received  
annually.  
T. MOGFORD, Secretary.

**CANCER HOSPITAL, Brompton, and 167,**  
Ficcadilly, W.—In consequence of a considerable increase  
in the number of Indoor Patients in this Hospital, which now  
exceeds sixty, great additional expenses have been incurred.  
The Board earnestly solicit further SUPPORT to enable them  
to continue to afford relief to that portion of the sick poor  
suffering from this terrible malady.  
Treasurer—Geo. T. Hertkelt, Esq., St. James's Palace, S.W.  
Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.  
Office and Out-patients' Establishment, 167, Ficcaddilly, W.  
By order, H. J. JEFF, Secretary.

N.B.—One guinea annually constitutes a Governor; and a  
donation of 10s. a Life Governor.

**NORTH LONDON or UNIVERSITY**  
COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—DONATIONS are most ur-  
gently NEEDED, to meet the current expenses of this Charity.  
Contributions will be thankfully received at the Hospital, by  
the Treasurer, Edward Enfield, Esq.; by the Secretary; and by  
Mr. J. W. Goodrich, Clerk to the Committee.  
Gower-street, September, 1871. H. J. KELLY, R.N., Secretary.

**WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, W.**  
entirely dependent on voluntary bounty.—The applica-  
tions for admission, a greatly increased income has been re-  
served, and FUNDS are urgently REQUIRED, that the  
patients may at once be received into the new wards.  
Subscriptions or donations most thankfully received by  
Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., the Metropolitan Bank,  
and at the Hospital, by T. ALEXANDER, Sec. and Sup-  
t.

**ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—**Office,  
31, Finsbury-square, E.C. Instituted 1757, for Providing  
Gratuitous Medical Attendance for Poor Married Women at  
their Own Homes in their Lying-in.

President—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.  
To extend the benefits of this Charity, additional FUNDS are  
greatly needed.  
Through the munificence of donors of former days and bene-  
volent testators, a moderate annual income has been reserved,  
the Committee are unwilling to trench upon this fund, though  
sorely pressed for means to meet the claims of the daily-  
increasing number of applicants.  
Annual average of patients delivered, 3500; annual number  
of unassisted applicants, nearly as many.  
The women are attended at their own homes; they like it  
better, and much expense is thus avoided.  
An annual increase of income of £10 would pay the cost of 30  
additional patients.  
1000 invested in Consols would meet the expense of attending  
100 poor women annually in perpetuity.  
JOHN SEABROOK, Secretary.